

FBI

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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ARGENTINA

Naval Plane Intercepted by British Phantoms	B 1
Navy Communique	B 1
Military Declares Alert	B 1
Fishing Vessel Reports British Harassment	B 2
Naval Report on Incident	B 2
Further Report	B 3
Foreign Ministry on Incidents	B 3
Television Personnel Begin 48-Hour Strike 2 Aug	B 3
Salary Agreement Announced	B 4
Bignone on Elections, Amnesty, Economic Policy	B 4
HERALD Reports Navy Opposes Amnesty Law	B 5
[5 Aug]	
Europe Parliamentarians Insulted at Plaza Rally	B 5

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Submits Resignation 5 August	C 1
Labor, Mines Ministers Resign	C 1
Foreign Minister Opposes Cogovernment	C 1
Armed Forces Deny Coup Rumors, Want Proof	C 2
President Addresses Nation on Independence Day	C 2
President Delivers State of Nation Address	C 4

BRAZIL

Officials Discuss Seized U.S. Fishing Boat	D 1
Navy Minister Comments	D 1
[O GLOBO 5 Aug]	

CHILE

People on Hunger Strike in Valparaíso Cathedral	E 1
Havana Reports on Opposition to Pinochet	E 1
Study of New Bills Reported	E 1
Pinochet Resignation Demanded	E 1
Demonstrations in Santiago	E 2
Government Drops Case Against Protesters	E 2
Finance Minister Returns From New York 30 Jul	E 2
Briefs: World Bank Highway Loan	E 2

COLOMBIA

Mitterrand Sends Reply on Economic Needs [AFP]	F 1
Guerrilla Attacks in Cali, Ituango Wound 11	F 1
M-19 Sets Off Bomb in Cali	F 1
Havana Notes Attack on Police	F 1

ECUADOR

Energy Minister Discusses Area Oil Market G 1
Education Minister Announces Resignation G 1

VENEZUELA

USSR Ship Bound for Nicaragua Detained Briefly L 1
[EL UNIVERSAL 20 Jul]
Energy Minister Reasserts Commitment to OPEC L 1
[OPECNA]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Says Stone, FMLN-FDR To Meet Again P 1
Mixed Border Commission Meets in San Jose P 1
Monge Comments P 2
Delegates Comment P 2
Nicaraguan Envoy 'Recalled'; USSR Ambassador Leaves P 3
Duarte Arrives, Discusses C.A. Situation P 3
[LA NACION 27 Jul]

EL SALVADOR

Magana Postpones Planned Visit to Honduras P 4
Army Officer Says Guerrillas on Defensive P 4
New Antiguerilla Battalion Established P 5
Bomb Blast Damages Vehicles, Office in Capital P 5
Havana Reports Clashes in Morazan, Other Areas P 6
Venceremos Stresses Stone's 'Rightist' Links P 6
Venceremos Reports Various Military Actions P 7
Atonal Battalion Casualties P 7
Clashes in Chalatenango P 7
La Union Activity P 8

GUATEMALA

Government Asks UK To Commute Death Sentences P 8
[CANAL]
Army Reports 15 Killed in Clash in El Quiche P 8
[DPA]

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica Sends Rebuttal on D'Escoto Statement P 9

NICARAGUA

Daniel Ortega Comments on Withdrawal of Advisers P 12
Ortega, Others Address Various Solidarity Groups P 12
Envoy to U.S. Discusses Talks With Kissinger P 18
Intelligence Chief Denounces CIA-Honduran Plot P 19
Havana Report P 20
Havana Cites Ramos on Southern Command Role P 20

FIR Official Says U.S. Obstructing Development	P 20
Miskito Delegation Meets With U.S. Ambassador	P 21
BARRICADA Condemns U.S. Warmongering Policy	P 21
[2 Aug]	
Journalists Said Not Allowed To See Soviet Cargo	P 22
Havana Cites Official	P 22
Ortega Addresses Students Trained in Cuba	P 22
Voice of Sandino Reports Recent Incidents	P 25

GUATEMALA

Late Report: Military Stages Coup, Installs Mejia	P 26
Troops Seize Public Buildings	P 26
Loyal Troops Around Palace	P 26
Rios Montt's Whereabouts Unknown	P 26
Heavy Shooting Reported	P 27
Mejia Victores Enters Palace	P 27
Fighting Continues	P 27
Late Report: Military Council Issues Proclamation	P 28

CUBA

Activities of French Foreign Minister Cheysson	Q 1
Attends Dinner	Q 1
Talks with Malmierca	Q 1
Meets with Fidel Castro	Q 1
Favors C.A. Political Solution [CANA]	Q 2
Tours Old Havana	Q 2
Seen Off by Castro [AFP]	Q 2
Fidel Castro's 6 Aug AFP Press Conference	Q 3
Commentary on Castro's 28 July Statements	Q 5
Fidel Castro Attends Interferon Seminar	Q 6
Peace Movement Condemns U.S. Actions in C.A.	Q 6
Angolan Organization Countermeasures Viewed	Q 7

NAVAL PLANE INTERCEPTED BY BRITISH PHANTOMS

PY052235 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2221 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (DYN) -- It has been officially reported that this afternoon two Phantom fighter-bombers stationed in the Malvinas Islands intercepted an Argentine Navy plane on a reconnaissance mission in the South Atlantic, and that after a few minutes of visual contact, the airplanes returned to their bases. According to a Navy communique, the Argentine plane, an Electra transport from the Comandante Espora Naval Air Base, was on a maritime traffic control mission when it was intercepted.

Navy Communique

PY052306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2241 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (TELAM) -- It has been officially reported that a Navy plane was intercepted by two UK Phantom planes and observed for several minutes while carrying out a maritime traffic control mission in the Argentine sea.

The official communique released this afternoon says: "This afternoon, the Navy Command reported that today at 1130 a Navy plane was searching for several vessels northeast and approximately 180 km from Rio Grande during a routine maritime traffic control mission in the Argentine sea. The search confirmed the presence of the following Argentine fishing vessels: Harengus, Ribera Gallega, Antartida, Ribera Vasca, La Pataia, Uchi, Urquil, and Usurbil.

"After checking the identification of the vessels and resuming its flight plan back to the Comandante Espora Naval Air Base, the Electra transport plane was intercepted by two UK Phantom planes and observed for several minutes. After this incident, the Argentine plane continued its flight plan, concluding its maritime traffic control mission at 1630."

Military Declares Alert

PY061905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Military sources have reported that the Argentine military forces stationed along the Atlantic coast have been put on red alert following the incident which occurred Friday when two UK Phantoms forced an Argentine plane that was flying near the Malvinas Islands to withdraw. This new incident is added to a list that has grown in the past few days. Meanwhile, the Argentine Foreign Ministry is preparing the document it will submit to the UN General Assembly requesting international support to get London to discuss the issue of sovereignty over the islands.

The red alert was declared after two British warplanes intercepted an Electra plane of the Argentine Navy and ordered it to withdraw from the 150-mile exclusion zone established by Great Britain near the Malvinas Islands.

During a radio communication with the Buenos Aires media, Fernando Nicolas Nelli, captain of the Argentine fishing ship Arcos, said that the incident occurred a few hours after a British Hercules plane flew over the Arcos six times on the high seas.

An official Navy communique reported that the Electra plane observed the British Phantoms when it was carrying out a maritime traffic observation mission to keep track of various ships located northeast of the Argentine coast at approximately 130 km from the city of Rio Grande in the southern part of the territory.

The incident between the Argentine and the British planes was observed by three journalists of the newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA of Bahia Blanca who were travelling on board the Argentine plane. Upon returning to Bahia Blanca, the journalists said that the pilots were practically face to face for 8 minutes.

They also said that the pilots of the two planes talked with each other over the radios, adding that the Argentine pilot refused to change the course of the Electra, since it was inside territorial waters, although it was apparently inside the exclusion zone established by Great Britain.

The captain of the fishing ship Arcos said that the British Hercules flew over the ship six times, but that it did not communicate with the ship on the international radio frequencies used in these cases.

FISHING VESSEL REPORTS BRITISH HARASSMENT

PY051645 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1607 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA) -- The captain of the fishing vessel Arcos has reported that it was overflowed today at noon by a RAF Hercules C-105 while it was navigating "in Argentine territorial waters." In a telephone link with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Nicolas Nelli, the Arcos captain, also said that at 1240, from the deck of the ship, he had observed a vessel of the British Navy, but that he had not yet been able to identify it.

This new incident has been reported to the Argentine Coast Guard by Captain Nelli. The Coast Guard has given instructions for the Arcos to continue navigation slowly until it establishes the objective of the vessel closing in on it.

The dramatic message received by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS from the fishing vessel Arcos also said that the vessel is navigating at a latitude of 53 degrees 50 minutes and a longitude of 60 degrees 17 minutes.

At approximately 1200, a British Hercules flew low over the Argentine vessel several times, and a few minutes afterward the crew of the fishing vessel noted the approach of a British war vessel. Captain Nelli stated that they had identified the Hercules by the colors of the British flag painted on the fuselage of the transport plane.

Naval Report on Incident

PY051831 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1705 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA) -- Naval experts stated today that according to the position supplied to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by the captain of the Arcos at the time it was overflowed by an RAF Hercules, the vessel was navigating "fairly well within" the 150-mile limit that has been imposed by Great Britain.

Captain Nelli had reported that he was navigating at a latitude of 53 degrees 50 minutes south and at a longitude of 60 degrees 17 minutes west. "If the details are exact, then it means that it is southwest of the islands and fairly well within the exclusion zone," the naval expert said.

Further Report

PY051914 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1825 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA) -- The captain of the Argentine fishing vessel Arcos today stressed that the vessel that approached it at noon today was not a British warship. In a telephone link with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Captain Fernando Nicolas Nelli repeated that his ship was overflown by British Hercules airplanes at noon today.

Nelli indicated that he does not know the nationality of "the merchant vessel that approached us" during the early hours of this afternoon.

Foreign Ministry on Incidents

PY052047 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2016 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (NA) -- A source at San Martin Palace has reported that the Foreign Ministry will not make a statement as yet on an incident which took place at noon today between an Argentine fishing vessel and British airplanes in waters near the Malvinas. The source said that "the Foreign Ministry must wait for an accurate report from the Navy or the Prefecture." The source indicated that "until a report is received it is not possible to talk about the existence of an incident."

Early this week, the Foreign Ministry announced that it will submit a claim to the United Nations for the incident involving the Ribera Vasca when a British frigate forced the vessel to leave the exclusion zone.

The Foreign Ministry source said that "up to this time we do not have an official report on what happened between the Arcos and British airplanes this morning."

TELEVISION PERSONNEL BEGIN 48-HOUR STRIKE 2 AUG

PY031510 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1747 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (DYN) -- There was no television news today. It was replaced by movies, due to the 48-hour strike for better wages started early this morning by media personnel of the 150 television and relay stations across the country, including the four metropolitan television channels and Channel 2 from La Plata.

The 400 television media personnel began the strike at 0600 today as a new stage of their struggle for an increase in their basic salary to 2,500 pesos. The media personnel also decided to continue "working in accordance with their work rules and without cooperation for an indefinite time until their salary demands are fulfilled." Last night the conflict worsened when a conciliation meeting held in the Labor Ministry failed after the media representatives rejected a management offer of 1,544.40 pesos as a basic salary for June and 1,790 pesos for July.

Labor sources indicated that the delegates of the four metropolitan television channels and channel 2 from La Plata were notified that if they rejected the offer, the ministry would have to arbitrate. This situation was discussed during two meetings held in the television stations after which a decision was made to go on with the strike today. In this way the media personnel ended a truce which began after a 24-hour strike on 22 July.

Salary Agreement Announced

PY051712 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM) -- The State Television Coordinating Commission today announced that an agreement granting salary readjustments to journalists working for television Channels 7, 11, and 13 in the federal capital has been signed at the Labor Ministry. The situation, which had an adverse effect on the newscasts aired by these television channels, has thus been resolved.

The communique was announced tonight, saying that the agreement has been reached on the basis of a salary for the 1-A category [words indistinct] as of June, with monthly pay increases in accordance with the salary guidelines set down by the executive branch.

BIGNONE ON ELECTIONS, AMNESTY, ECONOMIC POLICY

PY060226 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1848 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Santiago del Estero, 5 Aug (DYN) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today stated that the government will maintain the state of siege in order to "secure the government's ultimate objective, which is to maintain an atmosphere of peace and order until the date of the elections." However, President Bignone denied actions against the state of siege, stating that say "nobody can say that national political activities are being restricted."

Turning to another subject, Bignone declined to either confirm or deny reports from Buenos Aires that the Navy has allegedly informed the other two forces that it will not sign the amnesty bill. "That is a story made up by the press. I have repeatedly refused either to confirm or deny rumors in the past because the facts do that job for me."

President Bignone granted a press conference this afternoon shortly before returning to Buenos Aires after a 24-hour visit to Santiago del Estero. Asked by journalists whether the government has adopted a political decision to enact the national pacification law, commonly known as the amnesty bill, Bignone only said that "during the meeting I held with the military junta yesterday we made another analysis of the law because it was included in the agenda." However, he noted that the meeting was "not aimed at adopting a final decision" on the bill. Bignone also denied that the government plans to change the economic policy. He said that "the economic team and I have received through the social pastoral group the requests of the labor unions, businessmen and political groups," adding that "although the government always tries to satisfy the needs of the people, it does not mean that the economic policy will be changed."

Asked whether the elected authorities could ask him to turn over power at an earlier date and what the earliest date could be, Bignone remarked that "we have an electoral timetable and I would not like to mention any other date than the one established."

Bignone added that "I think this is not the time to speak of any other date," and he recalled that he had maintained the same position last year whenever he was asked to hold the elections at an earlier date. Bignone said that the date established by the government "proved to be the most favorable" because "both the legal and technical aspects of the elections are now ready."

Asked whether the government plans to call another dialogue with the candidates, the president said that "the government has always been willing to hold a dialogue, and I will do so whenever it is necessary." However, he said that "although a dialogue is essential after the elections are held and after the new government is elected, I believe it is necessary to maintain a fluid dialogue with the elected government prior to what I call a civilized handing over of power."

Bignone made it clear that the dialogue he will hold with the new authorities after the elections "will serve as an example of civility and will represent the continuity of the nation."

Bignone also said that the government is constantly in contact with political leaders at various levels so that "the future authorities will be fully aware of the problems they will encounter." He added that "for this reason the government will give them all the information they request."

HERALD REPORTS NAVY OPPOSES AMNESTY LAW

PY061231 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] The Navy formally informed the Army and the Air Force that it would not support the projected amnesty law, a high-ranking Navy source revealed last night. The source said that the "irreversible" decision to oppose the bill, founded on "ethical, moral and legal reasons," was notified to Army and Air Force Commanders-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides and Augusto Hughes by Navy Commander-in-Chief Oscar Franco during a meeting at the Military Junta yesterday morning.

The meeting was also attended by President Reynaldo Bignone -- who flew to Santiago del Estero yesterday evening for a 24-hour official visit -- and Interior Minister Llamil Reston.

The Navy source dismissed the possibility that this confrontation would bring about his arm's withdrawal from the Military Junta, as was the case immediately after the Malvinas war last year.

Air Force sources denied they knew about the Navy's controversial position, and suggested that any such opposition might be founded on the fact that the existing amnesty law draft would provide immunity for a large number of subversive criminals.

Army sources, meanwhile, said the three arms agree on the need to issue an amnesty law before the current military administration ends, but admitted there may be controversy regarding some aspects of the draft.

EUROPE PARLIAMENTARIANS INSULTED AT PLAZA RALLY

PY051626 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2148 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (NA) -- Members of the European Parliament were the target of verbal aggression today in Plaza de Mayo. This led to a melee when groups participating in the usual Thursday rally of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo intervened to defend the parliamentarians.

The European parliamentarians had gone to Plaza de Mayo to observe the rally of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo when some individuals began to insult them about the demands that they had made regarding the enforcement of human rights in Argentina. Political leaders who have expressed their support for the organizers of the rally participated in a march by the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and by relatives of those who have been detained and are missing for political reasons.

Among others, the following politicians were in attendance: Radical leader Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen; Christian Democrats Augusto Conte, Nestor Vicente, and Guillermo Frugoni Rey; and Ruben Visconti for the Movement Toward Socialism (MAS).

The Mothers arrived at Plaza de Mayo just after 1500, and shortly thereafter the presence of Italian parliamentarians Pancrazio di Pasquale, Guido Fanti, Silvana Penella, Maria Grazia Lanfranca and Maria Antonietta Macchioni was noted in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan Cathedral, on the Rivadavia Street side.

The parliamentarians, who are members of the European Parliament, went to the plaza despite the government's warning them not to interfere in the internal affairs of Argentina by actively participating in the march for the missing, which had been their original intention. They had made it clear that they wanted to observe the rally. They stated that it was not their purpose "to cause any trouble for the relatives, so we will not participate in the march and thus avoid possible reprisals."

While the parliamentarians were explaining their position to the journalists, four men began to insult them, saying: "Sons of b..., why didn't you come for the Malvinas war?" The parliamentarians did not answer the insults and they moved away from the plaza toward Leandro N. Alem Ave., after talking for more than 30 minutes with some of the Mothers. The four provocateurs, meanwhile, mixed with the demonstrators and began to insult the Mothers calling them "communists" and "terrorists."

Some of the women were pushed about, and this provoked the reaction of some of the young people that were demonstrating with the Mothers.

The four men were chased by approximately 20 youths. Three of them were able to escape by seeking refuge in the city hall of Buenos Aires, while the fourth man -- the youngest of the four -- was caught and beaten until the Mothers intervened in order to put an end to the problem.

Another argument began over the release of pamphlets attributed to human rights organizations. The pamphlets called Osvaldo Cambiaso and Eduardo Pereira Rossi, who were killed in May during an incident that is being investigated by the courts, "commanders." The Mothers denied that they were the authors of the pamphlets, which called for the "punishment of the murderers of Commanders Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi."

Hebe Pastor de Bonafini, the chairwoman of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, spoke during the rally, urging her companions to "condemn the amnesty law and the politicians who want to negotiate with the lives of our sons." She also condemned "the church leadership, which has said nothing against the self-amnesty of those who are responsible for kidnappings and torture."

CABINET SUBMITS RESIGNATION 5 AUGUST

PY051442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1318 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (EFE) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo's cabinet submitted its collective resignation early this morning to make the reorganization of the government easier.

Siles Zuazo expects to form a new team of ministers within the next few hours since Bolivia's Independence Day is celebrated tomorrow, Saturday, 6 August.

The president has instructed a ministerial commission to consult with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) for the purpose of persuading labor leaders to participate in his new government.

The COB has demanded that it be given 51 percent of the state political and economic apparatus for their participation in the government that came to power in the country on 10 October 1982.

Labor, Mines Ministers Resign

PY050203 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Labor Minister Roberto Arnez Villaroel and Mining Minister Carlos Barragan Vargas today submitted their letter of resignation to President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Noteworthy portions of their letter point out: Since you have decided to reshuffle the cabinet in keeping with the national political situation and with that created lately within the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], we hereby submit our resignations to the high-ranking posts which you, our party, and the UDP entrusted to us in October 1982.

The letter of resignation then points out: We deeply appreciate your confidence in us.

With the resignation of the labor and mines ministers, Hernan Siles Zuazo's government is faced with the cabinet crisis that was predicted a few weeks ago by various sectors of Bolivian society. President Siles Zuazo, national head of the UDP, has to reorganize his cabinet by 6 August so that the country may continue its normal course.

Foreign Minister Opposes Cogovernment

PY051603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP) -- The Bolivian cabinet today made official its collective resignation in order to make the reorganization of the government easier and thus accelerate the agreements that will allow the implementation of cogovernment between the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) and the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo, after declaring that he had failed in his mission to reunify the UDP, submitted his resignation separately. Upon leaving Government House, he told journalists that he does not agree with the invitation that the executive branch has extended to the powerful labor organization.

Meanwhile, the COB Executive Committee has begun its second meeting to study its participation in the current government. President Hernan Siles Zuazo will install the new cabinet tomorrow on the occasion of the 158th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

ARMED FORCES DENY COUP RUMORS, WANT PROOF

PY051616 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] La Paz, 4 Aug (AFP) -- General Lucio Anez Rivero, chief of staff of the armed forces, stated here today, when denying reports about alleged military desires for a coup, that "we summon all those who are making charges about the preparations that are being made for another coup d'etat to submit concrete proof, names, and locations."

It seems that the statements of the high-ranking military leader were in answer to the speeches given by the speakers at the very large rally that was held last Tuesday, 2 August, who demanded cogovernment for the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) as a way for consolidating the current process. We have no knowledge of any type of activity within the armed forces that could arrest the democratic process, Anez added.

The military leader also stated that the Bolivian Armed Forces have no ties at all with drug trafficking. Anez stressed: Those people who were involved in illicit actions were separated from the military institution during the purge we carried out in our ranks.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PY060349 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Speech by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo on independence anniversary from Government House -- live]

[Text] People of Bolivia: On the 158th year of independence, the ideals which led the fighters of independence to heroism and sacrifice are still valid. Through their struggle, these dignified fighters of our grasslands and mountains enabled Bolivar to arrive in Alto Peru. In their glorious footsteps and immolation, the forefathers of Charcas founded the republic and signed its independence on 6 August 1825.

The famous [word indistinct] rule establishing banishment in the fatherland represented the perpetuation of injustice for millions of natives of this land who, up until 9 April 1952, were submitted to the yoke of latifundia, servitude, and social and political exploitation. The liberal and democratic toll of the bells of Charcas were silenced by the oligarchy which allied itself with the neocolonialist capital, thus bringing into being a state within the state submitting the nation to the oligarchy's own designs.

By instituting agrarian reform, universal suffrage, and mine nationalization, the 9 April 1952 revolution set down the conditions necessary for Bolivia's progress toward the authentic liberation dreamed of by the nation's forefathers. But the betrayal of that dream, and the acceptance of easy and transitory solutions, rather than breaking off the relations of dependency by which the country remains bound to these days, only serves to strengthen this dependency.

Today more than ever we have an obligation, in memory of our heroes and our history, to fulfill the mandate vested upon us by all those Bolivians who shed their blood and laid down their lives for the liberation of the country. The martyrs of 9 April, those who fell in the popular struggle against de facto regimes, and the thousands of Bolivians who in recent years have paid with imprisonment, torture, persecution, and exile for their democratic and revolutionary rebelliousness against the usurpers of the popular will, all of them make up a constant appeal not only to the government but to all democratic forces to stop the criminal economic interests which are at work to bring back ignominy to the country, and to defend the democratic process against destabilizing maneuvers. This is our collective duty at this moment.

Without democracy, the crisis will have no solution, nor will we attain the final goal of this process, namely, to institute a process of independent economic development under the rule of a stable democracy and social justice. We are now facing the worst times that any government has had to face in all the years of this century. We are not only suffering the repercussions of an international economic crisis but also the effects of the bankruptcy with which we were left by de facto regimes linked to drug trafficking. The natural calamities, such as drought in the altiplano and floods in the east, have contributed to making the present situation even more critical.

As has happened in countries which have suffered identical calamities, opportunists and demagogues show up on the political scene trying to rally followers; while others try to take advantage of the social restlessness naturally caused by the crisis to build themselves up and to gain notoriety that they now do not have, propounding solutions which are at odds with the democratic and revolutionary convictions of the people. In recent days, the democratic government has been the target of a campaign primarily promoted by those who dream of an opportunity to gain immediate political power. These strategists of tension claim that the democratic government should already have solved all the problems inherited from past dictatorships. We are being asked to bring about thorough solutions, as if we were endowed with magical powers that would allow us to work wonders with the economy.

We have also been unfairly charged with inability and irresponsibility, mainly by those who left the country in ruins. However, their criticism has not been accompanied by consistent proposals of alternative solutions that could guide the government's efforts.

Ill-intended slogans have replaced responsible ideological debate; their sponsors are mere loudmouths for an endless list of generalizations.

Those slogans do not fit into the most dramatic realities our country is experiencing, taking into account the decisive issues that concern our economy and the solution to the crisis. Those realities call for alternatives for a financing program, not only to undertake our development but to cope with this difficult emergency, which has been worsened by the drought and the possibility of starvation in the altiplano.

We believe that these remarks are necessary to call upon the Bolivian people to make use of all their abilities and moral strength in order to undertake the task of building our immediate future on the basis of a realistic approach and patriotic faith.

The government has adopted a program and has designed specific plans to solve the present difficulties. Our program calls for a driving force that can only be born out of the people's participation and the implementation of the most appropriate solutions. Only that driving force will prevent the interests of minority sectors from interfering in our efforts to enact measures in favor of the people's economy and the general interests of the nation.

The people are the most resolute defenders and guards of our democratic process, as was revealed by the demonstrations and rallies that have thus far been held.

To these people, who work and guard day and night the freedom and rights that they have conquered after shedding so much blood and making so many sacrifices, I convey on the day of our homeland my unyielding faith in the fate of this democratic process, and my wishes that with the help of peasants, miners, intellectuals, and patriotic military officers, Bolivia may build its independence as a nation.

Bolivians, let us be stronger than adversity.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

PY062330 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1938 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Speech by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo to the Bolivian Congress on the 158th anniversary of Bolivian independence and solemn opening of Congress sessions -- live]

[Text] Mr Vice President of the Republic and President of the National Congress; honorable national representatives; honorable diplomatic corps; people of Bolivia:

During the first 10 months of the constitutional government, democracy had to face great difficulties and some problems which made that period one of the most dramatic in Bolivia's history. Any report or evaluation prepared in a calm and responsible manner will lead to the conclusion that democracy passed through this very severe test [word indistinct]. The constitutional government has fulfilled the promises it made to the Bolivian people during its electoral campaigns. Without awakening great expectations and without demagoguery, the government of the republic has faced the mandate of the nation with determination and honesty.

It seems that the days of authoritarian darkness are far away. The disastrous economic situation that was inherited is often forgotten. The adverse effects of the international crisis are not assessed with fairness. The magnitude of the disasters caused by drought and floods is not taken into due account. It is not realized that the uncompromising attitudes created by demagoguery hinders the actions of the government and leads to arbitrary attacks and criticism. Such attitudes harm the constitutional government and undermine democracy itself.

In this report to Congress and the Bolivian people, it is necessary to reiterate the magnitude and nature of the problems and disasters which have aggravated the frail Bolivian economy. During the period before the restoration of democracy, the country was struggling with uncertainty and chaos and with frustration and corruption. In addition, it was scorned from abroad and was contending with a failed dictatorship. In a word, it was a derelict country.

A model of economic growth, an exclusive, vulnerable and inhuman model, had failed. Economic activities were clearly falling off. One company after another went bankrupt, and unemployment haunted the homes of the poor. The gross domestic product declined by 10 percent in 1982 and imports by 40 percent, which led to a short supply of goods for domestic consumption. Mining production declined by 12 percent; industrial production declined by 15 percent; construction work diminished by 40 percent; and the steady deterioration of agrarian production continued. These indicators are sufficient to show that the Bolivian economy was inexorably falling apart. During the period before the constitutional government assumed power, inflation had accelerated at a rate that could not be stopped. In the year before October 1982, the price increase for essential consumer goods was 300 percent and threatened to reach 600 percent if the inflationary indexes of the months immediately before that date were to continue.

The deterioration of salaries was also grievous. It is enough to mention that during the year before this government, real purchasing power had been reduced by 50 percent. Thus, in the course of 1 year, the standard of living of the working class, which was already low, was reduced by half. To this was added a sudden increase in unemployment which doubled between 1980 and October 1982. This was the heartrending sacrifice imposed on the poorest sectors of society.

On the external front, the situation was equally disastrous. The foreign debt totaled 6,064,000,000 on 30 September 1982, and the insolvency of the state is reflected in the failure to meet obligations which led to the country being declared in default. No foreign currency was at hand and the reserves were in the red. In short, this government inherited a mortgaged country unable to meet its commitments. In order to complete the deplorable picture of financial bankruptcy, we should add the sad reputation of (?despotism), barracks coups, and the notorious name the country earned for itself through widespread drug trafficking.

The same story applies to the public sector. The deficits of the central government's budget and of most of the public enterprises and organizations reached huge sums at that time. Nothing was done to find a solution.

If we add to this distressing picture the acute international recession affecting the developing countries, we will have a more complete picture of the adverse factors which affect democracy. In fact, the markets for our exports are depressed. The prices for imports have increased, and it is gradually becoming more difficult and costly to obtain foreign financing. This blunt description must remain in the minds of all Bolivians, who must judge with honesty and without emotion the efforts being made by the government.

In view of this chaotic situation, it was necessary at the beginning of this constitutional government's administration to implement measures to stop the decline of the economy and to build a foundation in order to come out of the critical situation, and to fulfill its commitments to the people.

In the area of economic reactivation, the government's main concern was to make the imported goods required by the productive sector available. The lack of such goods was the main cause for the fall in production. The importation of such goods was accomplished with great difficulty due to our debt situation. The government was also able to obtain \$247 million in foreign financing for the rehabilitation of the mining, agricultural, and industrial sectors. This financing has been made available to the productive enterprises with favorable interest rates in order to promote expansion. In addition, the government has allocated an additional \$51 million for infrastructure projects.

As far as the need for imported goods and foreign financing is concerned, the conditions necessary for a strong economic reactivation were met. The Central Bank has increased all of its lines of credit to the productive sector with its own funds; it currently has 6.5 billion pesos for this purpose. Despite the adverse problems that we inherited, the first signs of reactivation can be observed, particularly in the industrial sector because bankruptcies have stopped. In fact, in the last few months this productive sector has considerably increased the use of electrical energy and some industrial sectors have increased their work shifts.

Considerable progress has been made in the struggle against inflation. The cost of living index showed a substantially lower growth rate during 1983. During the January-July 1983 period, prices increased 65 percent, which resulted in a monthly rate of 7.5 percent. Comparing this figure with 12.5 percent per month during 1982, it clearly shows the achievements made [words indistinct] of the inflationary process.

If political emotions did not cause blindness and if good sense prevailed, the salary adjustment obtained could also be seen without distortion. The government established the minimum salary with an adjustable scale. The readjustments in this area were approximately 53 percent in November 1982, 46 percent in March 1983, and 41 percent since 16 July 1983. Looking at these readjustments, it can be said that a sector's salary, which is of great concern because the salary is so low, has increased at a faster rate than inflation.

In other words, the low sectors, which are in the majority, have increased their buying power. From November 1982 to date, the minimum salary has been readjusted 214 percent. During the same period, the cost of living index increased 112 percent. This shows that despite inflation, this social sector has increased its real buying power by 48 percent. The salary policy has, in particular, benefitted the miners due to their rough work and also the factory workers. The average incomes of a mineworker, also taking into consideration the frozen prices at the company store, has risen from 10,318 Bolivian pesos in October 1982 to 47,875 pesos in June 1983. This does not include the latest readjustment. Although the factory workers have not received substantial readjustments, they have proportionately received more benefits than other sectors. Teachers, too, have received significant salary increases.

A great deal must still be done to overcome the economic deterioration that took place over the past few years. However, in spite of the present adverse circumstances, the government's efforts to maintain the purchasing power of wages should not be ignored.

The decision to supervise the allocation of earnings made it possible to make a selective assignment of imported goods to the most essential activities. At the same time, this measure prevented the flight of capital and squandering, a practice that was common in the past. The austerity imposed by this measure was indispensable because the country was short of the currency needed for development.

It is necessary to point out the significant progress made in the renegotiation of the foreign debt. The position of the constitutional government and the understanding shown by the Republic of Argentina made it possible for the renegotiation with this neighboring country to be the most successful one. As a matter of fact, the renegotiation of the \$445-million debt included a fixed 8-percent yearly interest rate, an 8-year deadline, and a 3-year grace period. Although the terms of the renegotiation with Brazil were not the same, it must be pointed out that the renegotiation was in fact a relief. However, it is already necessary to review the terms of this renegotiations, and there are signs of flexibility on Brazil's part. The renegotiation being carried out with the international banks is by all means an effort that I must point out. The amortization payments of \$408 million and \$524 million were deferred for 2 and for 4 years, respectively. There was no other way to solve the extremely serious problem of the foreign debt.

The debt renegotiation with Argentina, Brazil, and the international private banks will only cause the balance of payments to register a substantial increase of \$542 million in 1983, \$233 million in 1984, and \$125 million in 1986. This means that \$900 million will be obtained by deferring payments over the next 3 years.

Bolivia has radically changed its international image, not only by recovering its freedom when returning to democracy and by resolutely fighting drug trafficking but also by gaining the credibility of its creditors. The goals attained in such a crucial issue as refinancing should be analyzed calmly to preclude distortions or misunderstandings.

On making this report, we express our concern over the difficulties encountered to strengthen the state enterprises and to reactivate them in keeping with the national interests. The lack of understanding and intransigence of some sectors have delayed the adoption of decisions that would otherwise have helped to strengthen the public sector.

In keeping with our practice of not hiding anything from the people as far as the problems that oppress them is concerned, we also express our concern over the increase in the unemployment rate. This problem distresses us because it affects the poorest sectors. We feel weighed down by the speculation and the hoarding practiced by some producers, many dealers, and even by consumers.

Following our resoluteness to defend the popular economy, we have refrained from increasing prices unnecessarily. However, unscrupulous people have taken advantage of the situation by causing a shortage of supplies, and are fighting these problems firmly and we will continue to do so in the future.

Everyone is aware of the fact that the exodus of people from the countryside to the cities has caused an increase in unemployment and in turn a decrease in agricultural production, thereby causing a shortage of supplies. Moreover, the natural disasters, such as the floods and the droughts that are venting their anger on our homeland, are an unbearable scourge. Not even the staunchest critic can ignore the effects that these disasters have had on our economy, which was already encountering difficulties in recovering.

At the beginning of 1983, the 1983 economic program included among its main objectives a growth of 4 percent in the gross domestic product, a drop in inflation to a third of the 1982 rate, an increase in real wages, a reduction in unemployment, \$100 million in international reserves at the end of the year, a recovery of the main state enterprises, and a considerable reduction of the fiscal deficit.

Following an evaluation of the natural disasters, we realized that it was necessary to make changes in the program. The disasters created a 20- to 25-percent decrease in agricultural production, and this situation is affecting 1.5 million people in a 360,000-square kilometer area. This was a blow to the already weak economy we inherited, thus delaying the recovery we were expecting.

The program became more modest due to the changes, and therefore the sacrifices imposed for making miracles is now going to last a few more months. We should realize that because of these obstacles it will be very difficult for the economy to grow. All we can do is reduce the 1983 inflation to half of the 1982 inflation. In addition, real wages will not recover as quickly as we expected and a very large part of the foreign currency available will be used to import food in order to prevent greater sacrifices.

The program for accumulating reserves will be reduced, and the distribution of the fiscal deficit will not be fulfilled as originally planned. Therefore, it will be necessary to impose a special tax on the higher income sectors, based on their expenditures, in order to reduce the serious crisis affecting the country.

There is certainly a way out of this situation, but this way out requires the patriotic participation and shared sacrifice of all Bolivians.

Messrs Presidents, because the detailed report on the achievements of the first 10 months of this administration would require an extensive reading and in coordination with this Honorable Congress, I would like to hand it over, including a report on the activities of all the ministries.

Now I would like to discuss the government's future plans. The national revolution has given us a profound transformation of the productive structure, both in the agricultural and mining sectors. However, we can see now, 30 years later, that the main objective of achieving economic independence has not been fulfilled. Although we were able to become self-sufficient in the majority of essential goods, we are still highly dependent on mineral production. We did make some progress in other exports, such as the slow and costly development of the steel and iron industry, but tin still continues to be our main export product.

The process of national integration that started with the emancipation of the peasants and the expansion of the agricultural sectors has stopped. Peasants are still affected by the greatest percentage of [words indistinct] and infant mortality in the continent. Progress in the eastern part of the country has stopped, this affecting agricultural production in Santa Cruz.

Since November 1974, the large majority's access to the centers of decision was gradually restricted and finally stopped through violent repressive measures against the people's will and during that time there were only two (?efforts) at a democratic opening.

Despite the structural transformation carried out in the national economy, the economy has not developed. Production of goods has increased slowly, living conditions among the majority have barely improved, and the [words indistinct] surplus achieved in the economic area through the people's efforts have not benefited the people or the nation.

The events of the last decade are a good indicator of how the great objectives of the national revolution were distorted. The power of the state, usurped by the military at the service of antinational and antipopular sectors of the middle class, was able to obtain an unprecedented amount of financial resources. This was possible owing to an increase [words indistinct] prices of exportable raw materials. Not satisfied with these large resources from our main exports, the oil reserves were used up and the country was indebted up to four times greater than the value of its exports. This situation compromised our sovereignty.

In addition to this, the lives of the majority of the peasants and workers were subjected to an unbearable situation in order to exploit the nation. As a result of this situation, we have a large foreign debt that we must pay amidst the people's misery and hunger.

This government has the responsibility of continuing the principles of the revolution. Now as in the past, the national objectives are economic independence, integration, and sovereignty. In order to plan and implement a develop policy for achieving economic independence and national integration, it is necessary to have the support of the people and this can only be achieved through the responsible participation of the large majority in the government.

History teaches us that whenever participation was not allowed, the revolution was delayed. Therefore, a permanent process of political and economic democratization is an essential condition for the statement for the attainment of the great national objectives.

Economic independence means above all the enjoy freedom to organize the economy to suit our own needs. This freedom has been considerably curtailed through increased financial dependence on foreign sources and, as we have already noted, by the effects of natural disasters.

Therefore, our medium-term plan is aimed at recovery and development. This crisis has taught us that from now on we should give priority to our efforts to meet our essential needs. Therefore, we will submit the proposals that have already been included in the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] program and the government program to which the majority lent its support. We propose to expand the productive apparatus, concentrating our efforts on the creation of jobs, the expansion of the local market and the restructuring of the national economy so that we may promote development on an equitable basis in keeping with the (?interests) of the majority.

However, it is clear that these objectives will not be attained unless the government reformulates them in keeping with its own possibilities.

History teaches us that it is not enough to have control over the activities that generate economic surpluses. It is also essential to make sure that those surpluses are appropriately allocated in a mixed economy led by the public sector. Therefore, the state must assume the strategic role of an efficient supervisor of all the transactions arranged with foreign countries, and it must also control the allocation of economic surpluses.

[Words indistinct] will lead to an increase in government revenues, thus reducing tax evasion.

The generation of surpluses in state-run enterprises will be increased; comanagement will guarantee the patriotic and efficient handling of those enterprises. Foreign financing will be limited to specific cases and control of hard currency reserves will be improved.

As we promised in our government program, the state will hold a monopoly on the sale of our mineral and metal products, of hydrocarbons, of the main items of the agricultural-industrial sector, and of the exportation of those products that are regarded as strategic.

The surplus that the government will thus obtain will be mainly allocated to the production of basic mass consumer goods and the necessary inputs, to the creation of capital goods and infrastructure, and to the production of goods and services for export.

Resources will be allocated in keeping with criteria adopted under the rule of democratic institutions, which will surely preserve the interests of our nation and the region.

We shall abandon once and for all the model of industrialization that was based on the replacement of imported goods demanded by higher income sectors. Instead, we shall give priority attention to the sector of essential goods and services. Industrial development will be based on a growing demand for such goods and services.

Concerning the production needed to meet local demands, we shall give priority to those sectors that make use of appropriate technology, require few imported products, and create jobs. The price control policy will be directed at guaranteeing the efficient operation and expansion of those sectors so that the people may have access to their products.

Our policy in the areas of exchange rates, tariffs, taxes, and credits will tend to reduce the excessive protectionism that has benefited some sectors until recently, and will support those unprotected sectors that are turning out essential goods. These measures will be adopted along with others aimed at increasing the income of the great majority of the people and services may be able to meet the higher demand.

In the peasant sector, our actions will be aimed at increasing their (?storage) and technical capabilities, and at improving existing sales schemes.

In the case of wage-earners, the objective is the minimum wage, which should be gradually implemented as both production and productivity increase.

In the coming years, our country will be able to implement only a few large projects. The number of (?medium-term) projects will also be limited. The country can no longer afford to meet both present and future requirements by means of oversized projects.

On the contrary, the government will support small-scale projects, especially those connected with the agricultural and industrial sectors, and in general any project aimed at providing essential consumer goods.

The erosion of the soil in large areas of the national territory is a serious national problem which directly affects our agricultural potential. Resolving this problem calls for the major participation of the national (?organizations).

The national supervision of surplus funds will increase our autonomy and decrease our dependence on foreign countries. The constitutional government supports the decisions and wishes expressed by the masses through their democratic institutions. However, in spite of having the people's support, national autonomy depends on the degree of vulnerability of its economy.

In the commercial field, the government will reduce the foreign debt by reducing the imports of raw materials; prohibiting the imports of [word indistinct] goods continually increasing the total value of exports, as well as diversifying our exports; increasing the exports of surplus agricultural, farm and industrial products; diversifying the market and establishing complementary and mutually beneficial trade terms within the framework of the Andean and the Latin American integration process.

In the financial field, neither private nor public firms will be able to incur foreign debts without the government's approval. The government will authorize the contracting of debts within the limit of the country's true capabilities, the object of this measure being to seek lending institutions that grant favorable financial conditions. Moreover, the authorization will be granted only to those firms capable of coping with servicing the debt.

This is a general outline of the economic development policy that the constitutional government [words indistinct]. This development policy will also have profound social repercussions. A sustained increase in the income of the large majority of the people will improve their standard of living and help to resolve the malnutrition problem in particular.

This policy also seeks to considerably improve both the quality and the quantity of essential services rendered by the state. The government action will be primarily directed at eradicating extreme poverty. The remaining funds will be allocated to support popular initiatives aimed at [word indistinct] collective consumption with their direct participation. This will be done through an austerity program, and public expenditures will be allocated for the crisis.

The educational policy will primarily be planned to fill the needs of the people using the available material resources so as to secure primary education for all youths.

There will be broad social development by creating more productive employment and by improving the real wages of the poor sectors with the participation of the people. A policy of organized participation by the people in the government, to complete the role of the legislative branch, will also be a source of profound cohesion in light of inadequate national, economic, regional, social, and cultural integration.

These shortcomings are of a historical, geographical and economic nature. From the economic viewpoint, they are rooted in deficient territorial and sectorial integration at the regional level; they are also influenced by the problems posed by physical interconnection. In this regard, efforts will be made to urge emigration from the areas that have been traditionally dedicated to agriculture to the new areas that have been opened up to agriculture. The development of rural towns will also be promoted under a policy of gradual and progressive occupation of the lowlands.

The distribution of economic activities at the regional level will be based on the equitable and well-thought-out assignment of fields of specialization in the area of the production of essential goods and services.

As for our institutional life, efforts will be made to decentralize the operations of our agencies. We will also promote gradual decentralization leading to democratic regional organs of power.

The conflicts among the subordinated Quechua, Aymara and Guaraní cultural traditions and the predominant urban society is a sign of deficient social-cultural integration at the regional level.

The nation's cultural heritage must be built on the basis of an educational process that will guarantee the intellectual development of Bolivians. This educational process, which must take Bolivia's own values, languages and specific possibilities into account, must be enriched with both national and universal experience.

Let us recover the principles of the April revolution by taking advantage of past virtues. National economic independence and political sovereignty are the basis for the growing participation of the people. The economic structure will be reorganized to satisfy the needs of the nation and the people.

The drought and floods have once again shown how vulnerable our economy and how weak the means of subsistence of our rural population are. Our economy has been devised with strategies of foreign entities. [Words indistinct] foreign debt and misery is what is left us. From now on, Bolivians and Bolivian societies will be our first priority.

We are aware of the criticisms constantly lodged against the government. One unjust criticism is that the government is not keeping track of the evolution of the economic crisis and social order, particularly in the labor area. In reply, my government calls on the people to remember two undeniable facts: On one hand there is the institutional and moral disaster we inherited from the dictatorships. [Passage indistinct]

This institutional and moral disaster affects all the young people of the country. Whenever we looked around the country we only found ruins; therefore, our first duty was to clear them up, and we are still carrying out this difficult task. On the other hand, there is the lack of adequate ability to practice true democracy. Some people confound the practice of democracy [words indistinct] giving legality to illegal situations and accepting pressure as a basis for negotiations.

Democracy is a right won by all the people, and it is our duty to guide and preserve it. If strong and inflexible corrections are needed to preserve democracy, we are going to have to implement them. My government will no longer permit distortions of democratic rights. Furthermore, on this occasion I would like to reiterate to all the people that this democratic process is not [word indistinct] that can only be supported with rhetoric [words indistinct].

On the contrary, democracy is a reality full of dynamism and actions and should thrive on the support of every person, of all the people. Democracy is a process composed of protagonists, and the government is one of them. People are undoubtedly the most important part of democracy. Another important part of democracy is the legislative branch.

If sectors of the population decide to support democracy and simultaneously conduct inappropriate and immature practices against the government, they are undermining that civic right. However, it is appropriate to recognize the great maturity and spirit of responsibility of many labor union sectors of the country.

Despite the seriousness of the crisis and the constant increase in the cost of living and the plundering effects of the crisis on wages, a large sector of the working class has remained calm, not creating social unrest, as could have happened by means of a general strike. They could have compromised the stability of the democratic process by carrying out a general strike.

Involvement in this process means a profound commitment to organized participation in all events. Democracy will live and become stronger not because of being tolerant or for the recognition of some minority groups, but basically because of the frank and open participation of the majority of the people. This participation requires commitments, the sharing of sacrifices in the crisis affecting us, and solidarity with the people involved in the task of directing and guiding this difficult process. Therefore, being passive is a very comfortable attitude. It is easy to stand by and criticize, avoiding situations which should involve all Bolivians.

It is my duty to tell those who deny credibility to this democratic government because of the problems we have that they are making a great mistake. Those sectors are wrong who out of desperation or nostalgic feelings about the fruitful past or because of an ideological aversion to the democratic system believe that the system will soon expire.

The Bolivian political and economic plans cannot be argued with. Democracy in Latin America is going through a new rebirth process. After two decades, the totalitarian regimes are on the way out and those countries which still have de facto governments are on the way to democracy. This movement cannot be contained. Therefore, any talk to the contrary is a mistake. Bolivia cannot remain isolated before the international democratic community. If it does, it will become even more isolated than under the recent criminal dictatorships. At the economic level, the idea of an indefinite crisis cannot be sustained. I have already pointed out the country's prospects for facing its present problems.

We overcame similar situations in the past and I am sure that we will overcome this crisis. However, we cannot expect a miracle to solve the financial chaos we have inherited. Neither can we hope that foreign aid will solve it. We will overcome this critical moment with our own efforts and with the generous participation of all Bolivians. The challenge is not only for the government. It is for all those who are building this difficult but (?hopeful) democratic process.

I want to conclude this message by stressing our imperative need to protect democracy. Dictatorships view the use of force as a synonym for authority, while efforts to enforce the law under democracy are regarded as a sign of weakness.

This government cannot concentrate its actions solely on a permanent rhetorical appeal to order and discipline. In adding to this task of persuasion, the democratic government has the duty to defend our freedoms against any attempts to curtail them. Regardless of the circumstances, we shall defend our democratic regime from all threats.

In this difficult hour, I call upon all democratic forces whose struggle has given us the democracy and freedom that we enjoy to unite in defense of our fatherland.

History will be the judge of our deeds and of our response to the Bolivian people's demands [words indistinct] to overcome the crisis and strengthen democracy.

Honorable Congressmen: It is imperative that this land continue to be a land of free men. [applause]

OFFICIALS DISCUSS SEIZED U.S. FISHING BOAT

PY050338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Belem (Brazil), 4 Aug (EFE) -- All the fishing gear of the U.S. fishing boat Night Hawk, which had been machinegunned by a patrol vessel of the Brazilian Navy, will be confiscated by the Brazilian Government. That information was provided today to EFE by the commander of the ports of Amapa and Para, Francisco de Magalhaes Caracas, who also said that the crew of the U.S. ship could be prosecuted for smuggling. The Night Hawk was captured on the coast of the Brazilian territory of Amapa, after being riddled with machinegun fire from the Brazilian coastal patrol vessel Pampeiro after refusing to comply with orders to turn off its engines.

Captain Arlon Lima Barbosa, commander of the Pampeiro, issued a warning to the U.S. fishing boat which had invaded Brazilian territorial waters. He said: "When we realized that the boat was not going to obey orders to turn off its engines, I ordered the machinegunner to fire on the boat from midsection to stern." More than 30 rounds were fired and most of them hit the boat on its kitchen wall.

In turn, National Internal Revenue Director Ditimar de Sousa Brito announced that 2.5 tons of shrimp catch will be confiscated and the U.S. fishing boat may also be impounded by the Brazilian Government.

Navy Minister Comments

PY060259 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Aug 83 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- "The best resource in such a situation is gunfire," Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca said yesterday when referring to the shots fired by the Brazilian Navy at a U.S. fishing boat that was captured in Brazilian territorial waters. The boat obeyed orders after the gunfire started. The minister said that he did not fear a U.S. reprisal, because "the United States does not have any grounds for complaint." Da Fonseca recalled that during the shrimp war in 1964, France tried to apply pressure, but it did not work. He expressed his belief that the 1-million cruzeiro fine imposed on ships that violate the territorial sea limit is ridiculous. We will increase the fine sharply, the Navy minister said when mentioning some European countries that charge up to \$20,000 in similar cases. However, the minister noted that the increase must be approved by the National Congress. Minister Maximiano da Fonseca said that although the Law of the Sea Convention has not yet been ratified by many countries, it has consensus, and the fact that each country can exploit the zone within the 200-mile offshore limit is already a commonly accepted rule.

Captain Mauro Angelo Maia, commander of the northern Navy group, said that the U.S. fishing boat must be returned to its owners after the fine that will be established by the Fourth Navy District is paid; because the boat cannot be charged with smuggling.

However, Ditimar Brito, federal revenue director of Belem, admitted the possibility, expressed by Ports Captain Francisco Caracas, of charging the U.S. fishing boat with committing "detrimental actions against the public treasury" by attempting to illegally export national products, a crime that is established in Decree Laws 35 and 1445/76. Brito said that it is unlikely that the Night Hawk and the other two fishing board that are docked at the Belem Navy Base, the Alley Cat and the Voyager, will be returned to their country of origin, the United States, adding that they will be expropriated by the government.

PEOPLE ON HUNGER STRIKE IN VALPARAISO CATHEDRAL

PY041400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Valparaiso, 3 Aug (AFP) -- Approximately 40 people are carrying out a hunger strike in the Valparaiso Cathedral today in protest against the extreme repressive measures employed by the Chilean military regime during the days of protest in the last 3 months.

The government cannot expect a passive and docile attitude from the people in view of the economic, social, political, and moral chaos, said a declaration signed by a group of relatives of arrested and missing persons, the Committee of Youth Rights, the Peace and Justice Service, and 11 other organizations.

The hunger strike being conducted in this city, 140 km northwest of Santiago, seeks to attract public attention in order to bring an end to the repression of workers at a time when the fourth day of national protest has been announced for 11 August.

HAVANA REPORTS ON OPPOSITION TO PINOCHET

Study of New Bills Reported

PA050451 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] In an attempt to stop the national protest movement in Chile, fascist dictator August Pinochet has announced that a study of several bills, including one on political parties and elections, will soon begin, in which outstanding personalities from the regime and representatives of the opposition will be asked to cooperate.

The announcement was made at a news conference in which Pinochet categorically stated that the measures that are approved will go into effect in 1989, while flatly rejecting the idea that this alleged new period represents a political opening.

Pinochet's presidential term should end in 1989, in accordance with the constitution issued 3 years ago by the fascist regime, which, among other things, prohibits Marxism and other doctrines that, according to the tyranny that oppresses Chile, represent a threat to national security. Meanwhile, opposition leaders, representing a wide spectrum of forces from the liberal right to the Marxist left, are prepared to stage a fourth national protest demonstration next Thursday, to demand that the fascist regime restore democracy in Chile.

Pinochet Resignation Demanded

FL051354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] There has been much speculation lately as to whether the time has come for Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet to account for his actions. It is certainly true that the Chilean people have been reacting more and more against the fascist system prevailing there.

Now the opposition has openly called for Pinochet's resignation and declared that this will be the objective of the next nationwide protest drive slated for 11 August. We are asking for the president's resignation, Diego Portales, leader of the National Consensus Development Project organization, said.

The request for Pinochet's resignation was made because, according to the opposition leader himself, a democratic alternative is needed and the country wants a change of structure. The development project organization held a press conference to announce the basic details of the fourth protest drive. The organization asserted it had taken specific steps to ensure the drive's success.

Demonstrations in Santiago

PA052025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Several youth groups have demonstrated in downtown Santiago against General Augusto Pinochet's regime, chanting slogans for the national protest called for 11 August. It has been learned that the Chilean tyranny's security forces arrested some 15 youngsters who were participating in the demonstrations. In an effort to stop the national protest movement taking place in Chile, dictator Pinochet has announced that he will soon open the study of various laws, including one on political parties and elections, and that he will call on regime personalities and opposition representatives to participate.

GOVERNMENT DROPS CASE AGAINST PROTESTERS

PY030102 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The government has dropped the case against those involved in the distribution of pamphlets. This was reported by Interior Minister Enrique Montero in a statement read by Interior Ministry Under Secretary (German Gardenet). This statement notes that the arrest of De Gregorio, Lavandero, and Valdes, which took place on 9 July, was the result of an investigation carried out by the judicial branch.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK 30 JUL

PY301912 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Of the new loans that have been granted by the international banking sector, \$500 million will arrive in August. This was stated by Finance Minister Carlos Caceres on his return from New York. He arrived with Central Bank President Hernan Felipe Errazuriz and other high-ranking officials of the economic sector.

During his stay in the United States he signed the agreements that will refinance part of the external debt pertaining to the amortizations that should have been made in 1983 and 1984 and for loans amounting to \$1.3 billion. The first quota of these resources, \$500 million, will arrive in August; the second quota, another \$500 million, at the end of September; and the last quota, \$300 million, will arrive in December.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK HIGHWAY LOAN -- The World Bank has granted Chile a \$128-million loan to finance a program for the construction and maintenance of a highway network in the country. The agreement was signed in Washington by Chilean Ambassador Enrique Valenzuela and (Rainer Cespedes), head of the World Bank's Latin America and Caribbean Affairs Department. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 83 PY]

MITTERRAND SENDS REPLY ON ECONOMIC NEEDS

PA060322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota, 5 Aug (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has stressed his support of the Latin American initiative on agreements to stabilize the prices of basic products, in reply to a letter from Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The contents of Mitterrand's message were officially revealed here today.

In his message, Mitterrand admits that the lack of stability in the prices of raw materials, the deterioration in terms of trade, a slight tendency toward protectionism, [words indistinct] real interest rates, and the shorter term amortization available in capital markets are a "heavy burden" on the developing countries.

Mitterrand's note was delivered by French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, who just visited Bogota to [words indistinct] summit meeting at Williamsburg.

"Since it is a commercial issue, I am convinced that an equitable and reciprocal opening of the markets would favor the economic growth of both the countries of the North and those of the South," Mitterrand said.

He also renewed his proposal that the role of the World Bank be expanded and diversified in accordance with the needs of its clients, that the bank's relationship between available capital and loans granted be altered, and that its capital be increased between now and 1985.

The French president said that the recent UNCTAD meeting yielded "disheartening" results. He noted, however, that "some progress" had been made, mainly in the start of operations of the basic products' common fund and in the fight against protectionism.

GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN CALI, ITUANGO WOUND 11

M-19 Sets Off Bomb in Cali

PA050417 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Cali -- A medium-power explosive device was detonated today in the National Administrative Center, CAN, where the Cali mayor's office is located, causing property damage and seriously injuring two people. The terrorist action was carried out by the Helmer Marin squad of the Marta Gisela Restrepo column of the clandestine 19 April Movement [M-19].

According to initial investigations, the subversives placed the bomb in one of the building's washrooms. The explosion also damaged the offices of the Cali secretariat of education, culture, and recreation. Jaime Bolanos and Jaime Caucayo were seriously injured and were hospitalized in the Rafael Uribe clinic.

Havana Notes Attack on Police

FL061830 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Nine agents of the Colombian police were wounded during a guerrilla commando attack in Ituango, near Medellin. Members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia kept up an 8-hour attack against the police station. The people of Ituango gave the guerrilla movement food, medicine, and money.

ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES AREA OIL MARKET

PA051234 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Ecuadorean Natural Resources and Energy Minister Gustavo Galindo Velasco today revealed that in the next few days, the government will confirm the sale of 5,000 additional barrels of Ecuadorean crude to the Chinese company [words indistinct], which presently purchases 10,000 barrels per day on a long-term basis.

At a press conference, Galindo also revealed that Ecuador will sign an agreement with Italy for the exploitation of marble quarries in the country. He said that, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, Italy will provide technical assistance for the use of machinery and training of Ecuadorean personnel. In addition, referring to the report that he will be called before a political commission during parliament's next session, Minister Galindo said that he will be very pleased to go and to explain the regime's marketing policy. I believe that it is correct and just, and that it has brought great benefit to the country, he said. He refused to comment on a request from a sector of People's Democracy that he be dismissed from the Natural Resources and Energy Ministry.

Galindo Velasco also made reference to the last meeting among the four Latin American oil-exporting countries.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified journalist] Mr Minister, you have just arrived from Venezuela and have already spoken about the possibility of creating a regional organization, some kind of Latin American OPEC. What would be the practical benefits of this idea?

[Galindo] Look, there are four oil-exporting countries in Latin America. Two -- Mexico and Venezuela -- export rather large quantities, while the other two -- Trinidad and Tobago and Ecuador -- have rather small export quotas. Still, the fact is that there are four Latin American oil-exporting countries. It is obvious that for some time now there has been a need for these four countries to meet and assess production and prospects. We were particularly interested in assessing our chances of establishing a cooperative system involving our oil industries, our use of human resources, our capital assets, our technology, and our exploitation of the oil market.

It is very important for these four countries to consider the region as their natural market, and to establish the conditions to supply this natural market, thus changing the status quo. Just as we stated in our Declaration of Caracas, 8 out of every 10 barrels exported by these four countries go to countries outside the region. In contrast, 8 out of every 10 barrels imported by the other countries in the region come from outside. Therefore, we want to continue examining the possibilities -- within already existing organizations like OLADE and ARPEL [Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association], and the economic organizations -- to solve the market problems that so far have prevented these four exporting countries from becoming the main oil sellers in their own region. [end recording]

EDUCATION MINISTER ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

PA060227 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Claudio Malo Gonzalez has resigned as education and culture minister, a position he has held for the last 2 years. Malo said that he will submit his resignation to President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea personally. Malo told this radio station's reporter that after a brief rest, he plans to return to teaching and journalism. He also said that despite the government's economic limitations and other problems, he never shrank from his responsibilities, which he always carried out by doing what he thought was best for education.

USSR SHIP BOUND FOR NICARAGUA DETAINED BRIEFLY

WA080808 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Jul 83 p 1-1

A Soviet ship loaded with military materiel bound for Nicaragua was seized by Venezuelan authorities and is being detained in the port of Maracaibo. Information from military sources points out that the ship arrived at the Maracaibo docks the day before yesterday in order to unload a legal shipment for a commercial sector in the Zulia region.

However, when National Guard forces performing surveillance activities at the maritime terminal tried to board the ship to carry out an inspection, the ship's captain strongly resisted, an obstacle that was overcome after consultations at the highest military and civilian levels. The inspection revealed that there was a considerable amount of military equipment, particularly for transportation (buses, heavy trucks, and olive drab jeeps), earmarked for the Government of Nicaragua aboard the ship. The ship has been detained at the naval dock until the authorities decide what action should be taken.

It was later learned from official sources that yesterday afternoon after the inspection the authorities authorized the ship to leave and continue its voyage to Nicaragua.

The ship in question is the Novovyatsk, which is 151 meters long. It is carrying 147 jeeps, 7 trucks, 1 cement mixer, tractors, tents, 1 trailer, and first aid supplies.

ENERGY MINISTER REASSERTS COMMITMENT TO OPEC

PA051944 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1241 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Caracas, 5 Aug (OPECNA) -- Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said Thursday that, as members of OPEC, neither his country nor Ecuador can make "any type of commitment in connection with either prices or production outside the organization." The minister was referring to a meeting he held last week with the oil ministers of Ecuador, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago, at which an appeal was issued to intensify contacts among Latin American countries.

Calderon explained that none of the four countries was trying "to usurp" OPEC's functions. He added that the creation of the group "would not mean Venezuela's withdrawal from the organization, which it helped found over 20 years ago." Calderon Berti admitted the possibility of the creation of an organization of Latin American oil-exporting countries, but not in the near future.

He added that Venezuela will continue trying to encourage a healthy dialogue among OPEC producers and nonmembers. He said recent oil market developments show that both the OPEC producers and those who are not members of the organization must maintain a "suitable" production level in order to ensure a balance between supply and demand. He said that Venezuela should maintain a constant dialogue on matters connected with oil, both at regional and international levels.

The Venezuelan minister described last week's meeting in Puerto La Cruz as "historic, positive, and very important." He added that the ministers had agreed that "we must be very cautious in establishing new production quotas, so as to avoid saturating the market with excess production that would lead to an overstock, and a subsequent market decline next year."

COSTA RICAMONGE SAYS STONE, FMLN-FDR TO MEET AGAIN

PA051913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] San Jose, 5 Aug (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has announced that another meeting will take place between U.S. presidential envoy Richard Stone and representatives of the Salvadoran opposition. Monge noted that "part of his commitment as a mediator" is not to disclose the date or place of this next meeting. He did, however, stress that every effort to achieve peace in El Salvador is important to "stop the blood bath" currently afflicting that nation.

The Costa Rican president had offered himself as a mediator in the Salvadoran conflict, but a meeting planned in this capital between Stone and delegates from the FDR and FMLN failed at the last minute. Subsequently, Colombian President Belisario Betancur acted as mediator and a meeting between the two parties was held in Bogota on Sunday.

Commenting on the matter, Monge noted that "we will do everything we can for the pacification of Central America, because we understand that the peace and freedom of our own country also lies in that direction." Monge was optimistic about the progress made in this regard, and added that "very firm steps are being taken to promote the dialogue between representatives of President Reagan and those of the FDR and FMLN."

MIXED BORDER COMMISSION MEETS IN SAN JOSE

PA051413 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] The mixed Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border commission began its work this afternoon in San Jose; the commission has been meeting in past months to analyze and seek solutions to problems which have arisen along the common border. The Nicaraguan delegation is comprised of Rodrigo Reyes, Moises Hassan, Rene Vivas, and other high-level officials from the Sandinist government. The Costa Rican delegation is comprised of Deputy Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters, Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos, Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon, and Deputy Minister of the Presidency Manuel Carballo.

During the first round of talks, the commission reviewed the work carried out thus far along the border, and the increased placement of border posts to prevent military patrols from crossing by mistake. This initial session will last until noon tomorrow, when the Nicaraguan delegates return to Managua.

Border incidents over past weeks will be analyzed during the commission's working meetings. Though there is no specific agenda, both sides will present fully identified cases of border incidents. The Costa Rican delegates will bring up the fire provoked early this week in Upala, which destroyed property valued at nearly 10 million colones. They will also discuss the espionage war being carried out by the Sandinist Army in Costa Rican territory as part of its efforts to monitor the activities of Nicaraguans living here.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge met briefly with the Nicaraguan delegation to exchange viewpoints. It was noted that President Monge acted coldly during the meeting. Monge, who already had other meetings scheduled, said he had made time to meet with the Nicaraguan delegation. Though he did not specify what topics were discussed, it was learned that the president and the Nicaraguan delegates spoke about bilateral relations and the need to achieve peace in the region.

Monge Comments

PA060355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Although the tensions in relations with Nicaragua have diminished, President Luis Alberto Monge believes that there are still many problems between the two countries.

President Monge said that he does not like to encourage false optimism, because it could be dangerous, especially when there are still problems in relations with Nicaragua. He added, however, that the Costa Rica-Nicaragua Mixed Commission is trying to solve those problems through dialogue and negotiations. Monge did not disclose what topics were discussed by the mixed commission, though he did say that the results were positive.

Referring to the more serious problems with Nicaragua, Monge said that no understanding has yet been reached on the San Juan River issue. Nevertheless, I must admit, Monge said, that there have been no new incidents, despite the difference of opinions and the complexity of the situation.

Monge said that fear and unrest still prevail among the population of the border area. He also commented that some international sectors are not yet convinced that the Costa Rican Government neither tolerates nor consents to the organization of armed actions against Nicaragua.

When asked if there was any chance of a meeting with Nicaraguan Government officials, Monge said that conditions were not right at the moment. Tension must continue to diminish and Costa Ricans must feel safe, which is not the case at the moment, Monge indicated.

While President Monge has said that a meeting with Nicaraguan Government officials is not currently feasible, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua have been expressing their interest in meeting with President Monge since April.

Regarding recent incidents in some northern communities, President Monge said that the authorities are trying to verify the authenticity of reports on the existence of espionage groups in that area. He said that he has still received no evidence proving that these groups exist and that the situation is as serious as has been alleged here in San Jose.

According to Monge, he has received complete information on the recent incidents in Opala and Los Chiles, involving internal conflicts between espionage groups. According to some reports, the espionage and counterespionage groups, working for and against the Sandinist regime, have engaged in killings and other violent incidents.

Delegates Comment

PA060502 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation to the Costa Rica-Nicaragua Mixed Commission have again charged that rebel camps exist in Costa Rica. They acknowledge, however, that the rebel groups are acting without the Costa Rican Government's knowledge and expressed the hope that the Costa Rican Government will control them. The Nicaraguan delegation also expressed its confidence in reports submitted by the Costa Rican authorities concerning the existence of rebel camps. Nevertheless, it was decided that new investigations will be conducted and that the two countries' deputy interior ministers will meet within 22 days to assess the results of those investigations.

Rodrigo Reyes, leader of the Nicaraguan delegation, said: The Nicaraguan delegates are aware of the Costa Rican Government's interest in complying with the agreement that we have reached. He also said that the Sandinist government has not received any reports of new problems on the San Juan River for the last 2 months. As for the border problem in Opala, Reyes said that the Mixed Commission did not discuss it, because it is waiting for more details on the incident. Reyes said that he knew nothing about the 29 June terrorist act, and added that he had first learned of it from the commission's agenda. He added that if Nicaraguans are involved, they should be punished by the Costa Rican authorities. The Mixed Commission considered a bill on procedures for repatriating Nicaraguans kidnapped by counterrevolutionaries in Nicaraguan territory, and discussed the situation of Nicaraguans who have been arrested by Costa Rican authorities. It also discussed implementation of preventive measures to preserve tranquillity in the border area and to prevent future misunderstandings. Manuel Carballo Quintana, deputy minister of the presidency, said that one of the Mixed Commission's significant achievements has been the normalization of relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as compared to the state of relations in 1982. This has been possible through dialogue, which benefits both countries, Carballo Quintana pointed out.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rica-Nicaragua Mixed Commission agreed to solve both border problems and other bilateral issues.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that the Mixed Commission's efforts are not a substitute for diplomatic efforts. The Mixed Commission deals solely with bilateral issues, Volio pointed out.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY 'RECALLED'; USSR AMBASSADOR LEAVES

PA051705 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The USSR and Nicaraguan ambassadors met separately yesterday with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. Although no information was disclosed regarding the topics discussed by the president and the chiefs of those countries' diplomatic missions, both of which are closely linked to the Central American situation, it was said that they possibly analyzed political and bilateral relations. In addition, it was reported that Nicaraguan Ambassador Rogelio Ramirez Mercado took the opportunity to bid farewell to the president, since he will leave the country next week. He has been recalled [as heard] to Managua. The Sandinist government has asked for approval of (Leonor Arguello de Hooper) as the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica. The Soviet ambassador to our country, who arrived here approximately a year ago, also bid farewell to President Monge yesterday and said he is leaving on vacation. President Monge himself confirmed to newsmen last night that this had been the purpose of his meeting with the chief of the Soviet diplomatic mission.

DUARTE ARRIVES, DISCUSSES C.A. SITUATION

PA072027 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Jul 83 p 8

[Article by Roger del Rio, correspondent at Juan Santamaria International Airport]

[Text] Napoleon Duarte, former president of the Salvadoran Government junta and the Christian Democratic Party presidential candidate, yesterday said upon his arrival in our country that the Central American situation is extremely grave and has made President Reagan take unusual measures.

"The organization of a bipartisan commission which includes Henry Kissinger is an alert to the U.S. people, within their own concept of national security, and an alert to the world, concerning the problems in our area."

Duarte said that if the presence of U.S. forces in the area represents an effort to achieve a democratic solution for Central America, if no one is blockaded, and if these forces are not used for war, then the results might be beneficial.

If, however, these forces are used to threaten or attempt an invasion, if this is a mobilization with war as the objective, then the results could be very harmful."

Durate said vehemently that everyone must seek a solution that does not alter the characteristics of a democratic opening for Central America.

"Those who believe that war in this part of the world is inevitable are not contributing with formulas for achieving peace; that is why I said in Spain that the Social Democratic thesis must base all its efforts on the search for peace."

Felipe Gonzalez, he added, presented four points to the Sandinists -- political pluralism, freedom of expression, respect for human rights, and free elections. These four points, which were apparently presented by the Socialist International to the Nicaraguan leaders now appear among the six points that they presented to the U.S. Government as a solution to the problems we are facing.

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA POSTPONES PLANNED VISIT TO HONDURAS

PA052250 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Sigfrido Munes, Salvadoran ambassador in Tegucigalpa, has announced that the president of El Salvador, Alvaro Magana, has postponed his planned meeting with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova due to the latter's illness.

The ambassador said that Magana had been scheduled to arrive in Tegucigalpa on Monday to discuss bilateral topics with Suazo Cordova. According to Munes, the two presidents will meet when Suazo Cordova has totally recovered from the cardiac ailment that has been affecting him since Sunday.

ARMY OFFICER SAYS GUERRILLAS ON DEFENSIVE

PA052002 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1111 GMT 5 Aug 83

[By Robert Block]

[Excerpts] Concepcion Quezaltepeque, El Salvador, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- A high-ranking Salvadoran Army field commander has predicted that the guerrillas will be forced to launch a large-scale offensive in order for their demand for a dialogue with the Salvadoran Government, which has been endorsed by the United States, to bear fruit.

Colonel Ramon Antonio Morales Ruiz said during an interview with REUTER that [words indistinct] the government into a dialogue.

Morales Ruiz said: "From the military standpoint, they have to do something to maintain their international image as a fighting force. They will have to regroup and try to attack a large target to back up their political objectives. They cannot force a dialogue without this."

The guerrillas have repeatedly called for talks with the government without conditions as a means of bringing an end to the war. However, military sources said here that the insurgents are on the defensive because of the campaign the Army launched 2 months ago. They claimed that this has weakened their bargaining position. The sources added that they expect the guerrillas to open a new military offensive soon.

The colonel, who is leading an Army campaign involving 2,000 men in the rugged Chalatenango Department, said that President Ronald Reagan's order to build up the U.S. military presence in Central America is a powerful psychological weapon that has demoralized the guerrillas. "The U.S. fleet that is now off the Salvadoran, Honduran, and Nicaraguan coasts and the military maneuvers to be held in Honduras are a source of concern to the guerrillas, because they are aimed at their ally, Nicaragua, and may affect their supplies," Morales Ruiz said.

Colonel Morales Ruiz pointed out that the greatest challenge presently facing the guerrillas is the [words indistinct], including the northern Department of Chalatenango, where he is directing the current campaign. "We are now at a place the guerrillas said we would never enter, and we are hitting them hard in their own territory," Morales Ruiz said in Concepcion Quezaltepeque, 72 km north of San Salvador.

He said his forces have killed 20 guerrillas and suffered only 1 casualty during the last 10 days of the campaign. However, the guerrillas still have enough weapons to reverse this situation.

Morales Ruiz noted that during yesterday's fighting north of Concepcion Quezaltepeque the guerrillas clashed with troops while withdrawing and wounded several soldiers, but he did not elaborate. He said that the insurgents are trying to regroup in Chalatenango, near the border with Honduras, but added that he has harassed them with 105-mm artillery to keep them from doing so.

NEW ANTIGUERRILLA BATTALION ESTABLISHED

PA072125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2347 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Armed Forces today established, in Zacatecoluca, the "Nonualco Rangers," a new battalion specialized in anti-guerrilla warfare, which began active duty on the same day, a military spokesman reported. The new battalion joined the Salvadoran Army in Zacatecoluca, capital of La Paz Department, 54 km south of San Salvador. According to a military source, the new battalion was trained in antiguerrilla warfare by Salvadoran officers. It will join other specialized battalions fighting in the Departments of San Vicente, La Paz, and Usulután.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES VEHICLES, OFFICE IN CAPITAL

PA061600 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1421 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Last night a bomb damaged three vehicles and the front door of the building housing the General Census and Statistics Department in the Salvadoran capital, official spokesmen reported today.

They added that the bomb exploded in the central part of a downtown sector of San Salvador while hundreds of people were still on the main streets.

A spokesman for the Census and Statistics Department told ACAN-EFE that there were no casualties, because at the time of the attack the guards were at the back of the building.

According to witnesses, the attackers fled in a vehicle after throwing the bomb. The explosion was felt over a large part of the Salvadoran capital and caused panic among residents.

HAVANA REPORTS CLASHES IN MORAZAN, OTHER AREAS

PA052023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] San Salvador was left without power for 2 hours as a result of sabotage actions by FMLN commandos. It was also reported that the rebels inflicted 14 casualties on the Army and damaged a helicopter during clashes in Cacaguatique in Morazan. Other clashes occurred in San Vicente and Usulután.

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission was charged that in July the regime's Air Force used napalm while bombing the sides of Guazapa Volcano and that the Army sacked all the homes in Tenancingo. In addition, the commission reported that 414 civilians, 378 of whom have not been identified, were murdered by the dictatorship's repressive forces in July.

VENCEREMOS STRESSES STONE'S 'RIGHTIST' LINKS

PA060401 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Richard Stone Is Another Soldier of Intervention"]

[Text] Richard Stone is what we call a signpost [firma]. His links with counterrevolutionaries, genocidal military dictatorships, arms sales, and other similar activities show why Richard Stone, the soldier of intervention dressed as an ambassador, has been sent to Central America.

In Miami, Florida, Richard Stone has been linked with the Cuban counterrevolutionary groups or individuals who are famous for their terrorist actions and their crazy extreme rightist positions.

Richard Stone has been linked to the most rightist conservative sectors, which made him a senator from 1975 to 1980. At that time, he was well-known for taking positions opposed to the processes of change in Central America, especially against Cuba and Nicaragua.

Richard Stone was a collaborator with an adviser to the Romeo Lucas Garcia dictatorship and Rios Montt's current Guatemalan dictatorship. Both dictatorships are well known for the massacres and the constant violation of human rights in the sister country of Guatemala. Stone played a decisive role in the repressive Guatemalan Army's purchase of 23 U.S. helicopters. Richard Stone made efforts to secure training for Guatemalan Air Force pilots in Fort Worth, Texas.

Richard Stone is not a diplomat. Richard Stone is a U.S. soldier disguised as an ambassador. Richard Stone is simply one more piece in Ronald Reagan's single plan for Central America -- the plan for war. Richard Stone is another soldier of intervention.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS VARIOUS MILITARY ACTIONS

Atonal Battalion Casualties

PA062026 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] In the Bolivar neighborhood of Usulután Department, Atonal Battalion units tried unsuccessfully to reinforce surrounded troops. Our forces hampered them. [passage indistinct] We have attained a great victory over the Atonal Battalion. We killed 19, including 1 officer. We also wounded two soldiers from the Atonal Battalion in this action.

In this particular blow on the Atonal Battalion, and primarily on the imperialist CONARA [National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plans, the FMLN seized 1 M-60 machinegun, more than 14 U.S.-made M-16 rifles, 1 PRC-77 radio, and a large amount of ammunition and war materiel. [passage indistinct]

This operation was led by Companero Guillermon Cruz [words indistinct] by Commander Mario Ciprian. We regret the loss of six fighting companeros.

From our camp at Radio Venceremos, we want to send revolutionary greetings to our heroic combatants of the Southeastern Francisco Sanchez Front, who have attained this new victory for our revolutionary forces.

Long live heroic Usulután! Death to the CONARA plan! Death to the imperialist plans in El Salvador!

Clashes in Chalatenango

PA071641 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] The FMLN has annihilated a complete section of the dictatorship's Army in Chalatenango. Preliminary reports from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, zone of Chalatenango, indicate that violent clashes have taken place in the last ten hours against forces of the 4th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in Chalatenango.

The 4th Infantry Brigade's forces tried to advance from the town of La Laguna toward El Volcancillo Hill. Fierce clashes ensued in the zone. Preliminary reports reveal that our revolutionary units maneuvered in the terrain with the intention of annihilating a section of the Army. Our forces achieved their objective and caused the remaining enemy soldiers to flee.

Reports received by Radio Venceremos concerning these clashes in Chalatenango reveal that we recovered the following war materiel from the puppet Army: 35 U.S. - made M-16 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, grenades for 90-mm cannon, a large amount of ammunition, and other war supplies.

It was also reported that we captured two prisoners of war. We caused the enemy approximately 40 casualties in wounded and dead; these included 11 killed and more than 30 wounded.

Reports from Chalatenango state that the fighting continues. Radio Venceremos will inform our people of the final details of this great victory by our revolutionary army in Chalatenango.

This report was sent from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, by Commander Jesus.

La Union Activity

PA071906 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] Our combative militias in northern La Union Department report that on 5 August they carried out armed propaganda activity in the town of Lislique. In the morning they held a meeting to unmask the dictatorship, which had said it annihilated our militias during its last operation in this zone of La Union Department.

Our militias conducted many political activities with the people in Lislique and put up signs, flags, and posters. Activities began with signing of the national anthem and the FMLN anthem. Our withdrawal began at 1130.

At 1200, the puppet Army's soldiers came to Lislique and began shooting the people, killing a small girl and two women. Our militias acted in defense of the people and clashed with the enemy for 30 minutes. During the clash, the troops suffered two dead and several wounded.

For Morazan, we greet our heroic militias which carry out ample political activity in northern La Union Department. Forward, companeros! We are doing fine!

GUATEMALAGOVERNMENT ASKS UK TO COMMUTE DEATH SENTENCES

FL051500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1345 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, Aug 5, CANA-REUTER -- Guatemala today urged Queen Elizabeth of England to commute death sentences imposed on two Guatemalans by the Government of Belize.

In messages to the British Government, Pope John Paul II and the United Nations, Guatemala accused its neighbour and former British colony Belize of violating fundamental human rights. The messages said Francisco Valdez, 19, and Mario Lopez, 25, charged with the murder in Belize in September, 1982, of Miguel Lemus and Demetrio Hoil, had been unfairly sentenced.

Guatemala, which has long claimed Belize as part of its territory, said the Belizean court had been politically motivated. Tense relations between the two countries were strained early in June when the Belizean Government protested over the alleged killing of a Guatemalan in Belize by Guatemalans who had illegally crossed the border.

The appeal to the queen was founded in "the high authority invested in her majesty of Britain to commute the death penalty," the communique said.

Belize gained independence from Britain in September, 1981.

ARMY REPORTS 15 KILLED IN CLASH IN EL QUICHE

PA072145 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0025 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Aug (DPA) -- Fifteen guerrillas were killed in a clash with a military patrol in Nebaj municipality, northwestern El Quiche, the Army Public Relations Department reported today.

The clash occurred when the military patrol, on a surveillance mission, surprised the leftists. Several weapons, ammunition, and medicine were seized, according to the military.

The army also reported that groups of guerrillas and collaborators have been turning themselves in to the authorities to resume a normal life. The most recent military report indicated that more than 100 peasants who collaborated with the guerrillas turned themselves in to the army in Suchitepequez, on the southern coast of Guatemala, and are being relocated by the authorities.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA SENDS REBUTTAL ON D'ESCOTO STATEMENT

PA052233 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica sent a note to his Contadora Group colleagues on Wednesday rejecting the statement that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto made at the conclusion of the most recent Contadora Group meeting in Panama. Miguel D'Escoto made a statement that questioned the value of the commitment of the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama and expressed doubt about their efforts to secure peace in the area.

The Honduran diplomat's note states:

Mr Minister: I have the honor to address Your Excellency with reference to the statement that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman made to your country's media at the conclusion of the most recent Contadora Group joint meeting.

An ACAN-EFE report datelined 31 July, Managua, says: Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said here today, Sunday, that a militaristic disposition continued to be evident at the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers meeting that has concluded in Panama. The report adds: As for the Cancun Declaration issued by the presidents of the countries that comprise the Contadora Group, it was supported only verbally.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister's statement contradicts the press communique issued by the foreign ministers at the conclusion of the Panama meeting, and requires an official clarification if the negotiations process that has been initiated is not to be damaged as a result.

As Your Excellency realizes, during our meeting in Panama I was permitted to express -- on behalf of my Costa Rican, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan colleagues -- our government's reaction to the Cancun Declaration and our governments' positions coincide.

The four Central American countries' participation took place within the framework of a clearly conciliatory and constructive attitude, which cannot be ignored by Nicaragua.

In order to make our viewpoint a matter of record, I would like to reiterate here, in writing, the concepts that I, as a spokesman, expressed during our joint meeting of 28-30 July:

The governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have carefully studied the Cancun Declaration on peace in Central America and believe it to be a significant contribution to the search for solutions to all our region's problems. We hope that these solutions will result in the establishment and strengthening of peace, social justice, security, and international cooperation for development. In this regard, these governments believe that it is appropriate to present this document as an effort by these four countries to include the various aspects of the Cancun Declaration in a proposal that would, in an orderly and systematic way, put forth all factors affecting the regional crisis

These governments do this with the certainty that since they are involved in the Central American conflict, they must exert the greatest effort in the search for simultaneous agreements that will assure peaceful coexistence in Central America.

The problems of the region must be assessed and viewed as a whole, so that the interests of all the region's countries, rather than the isolated interests of one particular country, will be taken into consideration.

As a result, solutions should cover all the subjects that have already been discussed, to avoid the pitfall of attending to the interests of some countries to the detriment of others.

The governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras agree with the Cancun Declaration that it is necessary to strengthen the dialogue that has been initiated among all the Central American governments, as well as the means of negotiations that have been prepared, and that there should be a profound and extensive discussion of the agenda that was approved in the second plenary meeting in Panama, which encompasses the most important aspects of the region's problems.

We also agree that it is necessary to put an end to the insecurity, instability, and threatening factors that have violated the normally strict compliance with the principles that guide international relations, resulting in, first, a situation characterized by general crisis and quarrels, manifested in arms buildups, the presence of foreign advisers, the illegal trafficking in arms, and all kinds of activities intended to destabilize established government; second, the voicing of just claims from our peoples for the development and establishment of genuinely democratic, representative, participatory, and pluralistic systems, as well as for respect for and promotion of human rights; and third, the existence of tension between nations, both bordering and nonbordering, which is sponsored by domestic conflicts.

In addition, we agree with the Cancun Declaration regarding the need to reach agreement on a general program that would guarantee regional peace and security by discussing the problems that prevent harmonious coexistence in Central America, so as to find and agree upon an adequate way of solving them while also simultaneously establishing means of implementing, supervising, and controlling guaranteed agreements.

On the basis of these general considerations, we agree with the Cancun Declaration of the following points:

1. It is urgently necessary to deal with all aspects of the arms buildup in the Central American area, in order to restore military equilibrium in the region. Negotiations should include an end to the arms race, agreements on acceptable terms, limits on arms, procedures for ensuring acceptable arms reductions by some of the parties, regional bans on certain kinds of arms, and all other aspects of the regional nations' military capabilities, including equipment, troops, foreign advice, logistics, infrastructure, and other facilities, so we can render Central America a genuine area of peace and security for all parties.
2. There should be an effective international means of controlling illegal interregional and intraregional arms trafficking, which would include the elimination of logistical support and of any other means of support that promote, facilitate, or encourage terrorism and subversion. Air, ground, and water violations that relate to this trafficking should also be ended.
3. It is necessary that the various states affirm their willingness to ensure mutual respect by promoting a climate of detente and coexistence in the area, by establishing more fluid communication through diplomatic channels, and by respecting and reaffirming regional commitments on the avoidance of intervention or aggression.

BU-3 R

VI. 8 Aug 83

P 11

CENTRAL AMERICA

4. The means of communication intended to promote a climate of mutual respect among states must also include the international supervision of borders, strategic areas, ports, and airports, as well as of sensitive installations or places that, without duly agreed-upon international supervision, could render compliance with agreements difficult or meaningless.

5. It is necessary to undertake serious and consistent domestic efforts to create and strengthen democratic, representative, pluralistic, and participatory institutions; to guarantee respect for human rights; to improve electoral procedures in those countries where elections take place; and to ensure that the people's will is freely expressed, through elections, in those countries that still have no suffrage, so that all sectors may participate in the political life of their respective countries.

In this regard, we believe that it is very important to promote the creation of organizations that will permit internal reconciliation in these countries and the installation of genuine democratic systems, as the best means of asserting the people's right to self-determination as an expression of their sovereignty, through the exercise of free and honest elections. Domestic conflicts have a disturbing influence, because they provoke tension between states, which may be avoided by the inclusion of all political groups in democratic electoral processes.

6. It is necessary to respect demarcated borders, the traditional jurisdictional limits between states, where appropriate, and border treaties, in order to avoid increased tension or the initiation of new conflicts that could further aggravate the region's critical situation.

7. We agree with the Cancun Declaration that the necessary means of international supervision should be discussed and approved, that adequate means of controlling and verifying general agreements on Central American peace and security should be established, and that they should be effective and of sufficient duration to guarantee a system of peaceful coexistence and social and economic progress for our people and future generations.

I would also like to point out that our participation in the most recent Contadora Group meeting went beyond the considerations noted here and that, for the purpose of contributing to general peace and security in Central America -- in line with the context of the agenda and the procedures unanimously approved by the nine countries that participated in the second foreign ministers joint meeting in Panama 28-30 May -- the governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras presented a document containing the basis for peace in Central America.

This document is open to further expansion, but it could serve as a guideline for discussions toward the simultaneous attainment of agreements that can assure peaceful coexistence in the region.

Based on what is stated here, I wish to reject the statement made by the foreign minister of Nicaragua. I also wish to reaffirm my government's firm determination to achieve an understanding that will allow us to reach the desired goal of regional peace and security.

I am pleased to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished esteem.

[signed] Edgardo Paz Barnica, foreign secretary

NICARAGUADANIEL ORTEGA COMMENTS ON WITHDRAWAL OF ADVISERS

PA080132 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said in Managua that his country is willing to hold overall talks on the withdrawal of all foreign advisers from Central America.

However, he added, Nicaragua demands guarantees for its security. When we have this guarantee from the United States, we can start talking about the situation of the military advisers in Central America, Ortega said at an informal news conference with foreign journalists. When this situation emerges, we will talk about U.S., Cuban, and Israeli advisers -- and those of other nationalities -- in Central America.

Ortega pointed out that the 200 Cuban advisers in Nicaragua are no threat to Central American countries. The real threat, he pointed out, comes from the U.S. ships off the coast of Central America, a U.S. decision which adds a new factor to the already critical situation in the area.

Although he termed positive the visits to Nicaragua of special envoy Richard Stone and other political efforts, Ortega said that the U.S. Government's actions in the military field complicate the possibilities of negotiation.

Finally, Ortega said that as long as Reagan and his government insist on continuing covert operations against Nicaragua, that country cannot feel safe.

ORTEGA, OTHERS ADDRESS VARIOUS SOLIDARITY GROUPS

PA061946 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0118 GMT 6 Aug 83

["Face the People" program, at the Antonio Valdivieso Center in Managua, with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, junta coordinator; Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister; Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister; Carlos Tunnerman, education minister; Lea Guido, health minister; Rosario Murillo, secretary general of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association; Cesar Arostegui, executive director of the International Reconstruction Fund (FIR); Arnulfo Urrutia, deputy director of the FSLN International Relations Department; Francisco Segura Hernandez, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples; Luis Caldera and Ariel Grenera, officials from the FSLN International Relations Department; and Father Uriel Molina, director of the Antonio Valdivieso Center meeting with representatives of solidarity groups from Denmark, the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. First we want to thank Uriel for the welcome he has given us here at the Antonio Valdivieso Center and to tell the Nicaraguan people, those born here in Nicaragua, that we are holding this Face the People program with companeros born in other places, but who have won the right to be called Nicaraguans. Here on Face the People, we feel as if we were with the Nicaraguan people speaking to all of you. [applause]

You are the counterweights offsetting the aggressive attitude and actions promoted and carried out against Nicaragua. We know that the Nicaraguan revolution is subject to continuous aggression -- economic, political, and military. This aggression has meant a greater sacrifice by the Nicaraguan people, a greater sacrifice to consolidate, strengthen, and develop the revolution.

We all know that the promoter of this policy of aggression against the Nicaraguan people is the United States, and when we speak of the American people, we are specifically referring to the political leaders of that country, those who lead the government in that country. They have subjected our revolution to great pressures.

These are inconsistent attitudes -- both the economic aggression and the mobilization of their warships in a threatening manner, the movement of those ships to coincide with the concentration and movement of Somozist counterrevolutionaries from Honduran territory to Nicaragua and also with the movement of Honduran Army forces on the border with Nicaragua, in an overall military aggression plan that is being developed.

This is taking place simultaneously with economic aggression. They increase economic aggression while efforts are underway throughout the world, and particularly here in Latin America and the Caribbean, to find a political solution to the problems that the Central American region is experiencing. Nicaragua is seriously involved in the process of negotiations taking place through what we call the Contadora Group.

While specific efforts for peace in Nicaragua are being made, there are also efforts in the opposite direction. During the month of July, when a geothermal project was to be inaugurated, our security forces discovered a plan by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries to destroy this geothermal plant. We also learned of plans to destroy a refinery and (?Deposifec) deposits at Corinto.

Who is behind these actions? These are not isolated actions by Somozist activists who remained here in Nicaragua. These actions have been oriented, led, and reinforced. So, while there is an effort for construction, there is also an effort for destruction.

There are those in the United States who defend the U.S. right to carry out covert actions against Nicaragua, to organize groups of criminals who come to destroy (?projects) such as the Momotombo geothermal plant, among other things.

But I was saying that you counteract all this. You are a formidable force born of the peoples. After all, peoples have neither borders nor nationality; mankind is a whole. In all situations in the world there is artificial division. Mankind's problems are the same, that is to say, human beings are basically the same; therefore, our struggle is also the same. For this reason it is not strange that so many people, so many citizens of different parts of the world, are in Nicaragua at this moment.

We know that you have been in production works. We even know about U.S. citizens here, interested in working in the area where the armed counterrevolutionaries are headed. [words indistinct] These Americans are interested in reconstructing what the counterrevolutionaries have destroyed.

We have met with really impressive solidarity, solidarity promoted by the Nicaraguan people's determined and firm spirit. This is the people you have become better acquainted with and with whom you identified in practice.

[Unidentified questioner] We of the (?Amico Noemo) French brigade have a question. How can the revolution's national defense policy against U.S. imperialism be reconciled with nonalignment on an international level? We also have other questions we would like to ask. In the event of an aggravation of the military situation through direct intervention by Honduras and the U.S. Marines, have you consider calling international brigades? [words indistinct] [applause]

[D'Escoto] Companera, we consider nonalignment, that is to say, diversification of our international relations in the economic, commercial, political, diplomatic, and other aspects, the most beneficial guarantee of our sovereignty and our territorial integrity.

Regarding your second question, we have never entertained illusions that others will come to defend our right to forge our own destiny. We know we can count on the generous solidarity of the majority of the world's peoples, including those of the United States. But we believe it will continue to be up to our own people to uphold the right, the privilege, and the responsibility of defending the Sandinist popular revolution, our sovereignty, and our independence.

As I have said, we are sure we will be able to continue counting on this international solidarity, which is extremely valuable. I would say this is largely because, in some measures, the imperialist aggressiveness is... [changes thought] It seems somewhat absurd [word indistinct] moderate a little. In truth, this aggressiveness would be much greater were it not for this tremendous international solidarity, this universal rejection, this general disagreement throughout the world with President Reagan's interventionist policy. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified questioner] I am speaking on behalf of Italian brigade and the Basque people's committees of solidarity with Nicaragua. Because of our people's sensibility on the issue of ethnic, linguistic, and racial minorities, and because of imperialism's maneuvers regarding the Miskito Indians, we would like to know the specific policy of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the Miskitos.

[Daniel Ortega] Some time ago we had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves directly with the true situation of the Nicaraguans who live in the Atlantic zone, especially the northern Atlantic zone, of Nicaragua. Undoubtedly, the revolution tried immediately to incorporate into the Nicaraguan nation a people who had been discriminated against throughout history. Problems arose when the United States began supporting the Somozist guards in Honduran territory. A Miskito leader -- who is now a leader of the counterrevolution and who had been a Somoza agent generously treated by the revolution -- became a representative of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [MISURASATA] in the State Council.

In other words, we took practical political steps to involve them directly in the revolution. We have invested, and continue to invest, many resources in that region, in terms of transport, supplies, and energy. The revolution has made great political, social, and economic efforts. It has presented long-term development plans. We think these efforts must be made, especially in the development field. We also seek structural transformations at the national level.

The problem of the people of Nicaragua's northern Atlantic region cannot be viewed in Nicaragua the same way it would be in developed societies, such as the United States, for example. I am referring to the minorities problem. Why not? Because here the problems the Miskito population has faced and still faces are common to the rest of the Nicaraguan people as well. The Miskito population has not been forgotten or discriminated against by the revolution.

I participated in the formation of MISURASATA. We backed it. They elected Fagoth as their representative at the State Council. We acknowledged and backed him. What disturbed this effort? What destabilized this effort we were making? The U.S. Moravian Church outlined this situation correctly, issuing a document in the United States in this regard. It was the activity of the Somozist guards in the border area that destabilized this effort. And why were the Somozist guards able to settle so easily in the Honduran border area? Because the U.S. Government decided to back them completely. We find it was the U.S. Government that provoked this situation, creating division, confrontation, and terror in this region.

This has not been a Miskito problem, but a problem of a U.S. policy aimed at destroying the Nicaraguan revolution, launching all its forces against all the Nicaraguan people. When they clash with the Nicaraguan people, they do not differentiate between killing a Miskito in Nicaragua's northern Atlantic region and killing any other Nicaraguan, for example, in the Jalapa region, in Nueva Segovia.

[Unidentified questioner] What kind of support do you expect from the French Government and from the solidarity groups? What is the current status of the Contadora efforts, and what are its current priorities?

[D'Escoto] Fortunately, I am in a position to tell you that we maintain very good relations with the French Government. Only yesterday I had the opportunity to meet with Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, in Panama. The support, understanding, and solidarity of the government of Francois Mitterrand with the Sandinist popular revolution were reiterated.

Regarding the French people's solidarity, I believe it fundamental that they support and encourage their own government to maintain this stance and to strengthen this solidarity in the best possible way. [applause]

Remember also that French blood has been shed in our homeland. I remember the French physician who was murdered by the Somozists, financed and defended by the CIA. I believe this leads the French people to commit themselves more deeply to the Nicaraguan people's legitimate aspirations and to raise their voices so that the world will hear the protest against the Reagan administration's aggressive and interventionist policy toward the Nicaraguan people. [applause; slogans chanted]

Regarding the current Contadora efforts, in the meeting recently concluded we managed to make moderate progress. What has been done.... [changes thought] On the one hand, there is unanimous agreement that, first of all, we have to guarantee the safety of the Central American states who feel they are, or who are, being attacked externally. This safety must be guaranteed through certain agreements. It is not sufficient for each Central American country to promise to respect the principles of international law that must regulate relationships between states; it is also necessary to make certain commitments or reach certain agreements to ensure, for example, that our country will not permit the use of its territory as a base for aggression against another fraternal Central American country.

Basically, this was what was accomplished in the latest meeting. The Central American countries have expressed their ideas in the area of commitments indispensable to guaranteeing the Central American states' security. From the Nicaraguan point of view, this security must be guaranteed not only by the other Central American countries, but also, and chiefly, by the extraregional countries who pose the main threat, in our case, the United States.

Nonaggression pacts with all the countries and a commitment by the countries not to allow themselves to be used as instruments to attack Nicaragua would not be sufficient, for example, because these aggressions can be carried out directly or through another country, not necessarily through one of the five Central American countries; by this, I mean through the four countries besides Nicaragua.

I feel somewhat optimistic, at least regarding this latest meeting. We managed to make some progress. However, militarist actions seem to advance more rapidly in this search for solutions. We will have to hold more comprehensive discussions in the next Contadora meeting. We will have to specify the nature of these commitments which are indispensable to ensuring peace.

[(Geraldine Hassler)] I am from the United States. On behalf of the U.S. national network of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, a warm greeting of solidarity and peace. I would like to know about the attack on El Cardon Island. I would also like your view regarding the ships in Nicaraguan waters, please.

[Daniel Ortega] Thank you, companera, for your solidarity regarding peace for Nicaragua. We endure many actions daily. The U.S. Government, through the CIA, has given planes to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries so that they can attack Nicaraguan targets, primarily economic targets.

Corinto is a strategic area. We do not have many ports. The only real port we have on the Pacific is Corinto. Another port, San Juan del Sur, can only be used by ships with little draft, and it does not have adequate installations. Ships there must unload a good distance from the dock. Merchandise must be loaded on boats, which must then bring it to land.

Our enemies know this. The United States conducts an ever-increasing number of surveillance flights over our territory to take photographs. I believe they have taken photographs of every inch of the country. They pass this information to the counterrevolutionaries so that they can operate better.

Among their operations were several aerial attacks. They flew over the Leon area on 19 July last year. Other planes have carried out incursions this year as well. One of these planes fired rockets in the Esteli area, but did not do much damage.

The counterrevolutionaries are continuously operating from Honduran territory. Now they are concentrated. There is a considerably large number of concentrated counterrevolutionaries -- some 2,500 -- and they are trying to recruit still more to deploy in our territory. This corresponds with the presence of Honduran Army forces along the border, and the maneuvers of the U.S. warships.

I have here a report datelined Washington. It states: This week the United States initiated the first phase of its military maneuvers in Central America. These maneuvers will last more than 6 months and include the mobilization of at least 20,000 U.S. soldiers. Vice Admiral Thomas Bigley, director for plans and policy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, today told the news media that these exercises will last until January or February, and that the highlight will be in November, when there will be between 4,000 and 5,000 U.S. soldiers in Honduras.

This is a lengthy report. Despite world protests, despite serious appeals, there exists this provocation. This is a provocation, an action aimed at destroying peace efforts. Truthfully speaking, we Nicaraguans have felt very much like saying to hell with all the negotiations with the United States, and preparing to fight them like Sandino did, period. [applause]

They want to negotiate with us while pointing cannons at our chests and heads. However, we gather our patience and continue making efforts within the framework of negotiations. We are not irresponsible people. We want to make every effort. We want it to be seen and heard that we are making every effort, but also that we are preparing to defend ourselves militarily against an intervention, against a larger aggression, even against direct U.S. military intervention.

For 7 years Sandino fought U.S. intervention here, and the conditions then were more difficult than now, both domestically and externally. We have better conditions internally, because we have a people's power that permits the incorporation of the entire nation in the defense of the revolution, and better conditions externally because the conditions of solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution are different now than in Sandino's day.

Our philosophy on defense is to prepare to defeat U.S. intervention. We are truly and seriously preparing ourselves, and we are working in two directions. We work in favor of peace through negotiations, discussions, and dialogue. We are open to dialogue and discussions. But we are also preparing to defend ourselves against a military aggression. This is the present situation.

[Member of the Netherlands delegation] I am a member of the Solidarity Committee from the Netherlands. I will speak in Dutch, and this lady will translate for me.

[Translator] The companero asks how the peace proposal presented by Companero Daniel Ortega on 19 July was received by the international community in general, as well as by the Contadora Group.

His other question refers to the sugar crop: Why did Nicaragua increase its sugar production when, according to our companero, there is enough sugar on the international market?

[D'Escoto] In response to the first question, we consider the international reaction everywhere to be quite favorable -- in Latin America, in Europe, in factions of the U.S. Congress, and even from President Reagan himself -- at least what he said regarding the Nicaraguan 19 July proposals. In fact, I know of only one negative opinion, which was given immediately after the proposal was made, and it came from the Honduran Government. It was the only negative reaction. Now, as regards Contadora, all the Contadora Governments have stated publicly and at the highest level that they are satisfied with and support the proposal made by Commander Daniel Ortega on 19 July.

[Aróstegui] Regarding the second question, I will try to briefly explain the matter from two points of view. The efforts to make investments and to increase our productive capacity are precisely represented by our country's development strategy, which has been designed by the National Directorate of the FSLN and guided by the government junta. The development problems will be faced and resolved basically by expanding our economic capacity.

The economic cycles of the international economic system itself allow us to invest at this time, so that when the price of sugar increases, we will be producing and selling very good quantities of sugar at a very favorable price. Furthermore, this is related, and very closely linked, to our foreign trade policy. The diversification of our markets of our trade relations with all the peoples of the world, will allow us to supply and have access to international markets that at the same time will allow us to break dependence on the traditional U.S. market. This is precisely what has allowed us to counter, up to a point, the U.S. Government's economic aggression in cutting the sugar quota that it had pledged internationally to purchase. It is this diversification of our economic relations that allows us to be consistent in our international nonalignment policy.

[Ortega] We have here many representatives, many companeros, who are accompanying our people at this difficult moment. The propaganda our enemies have launched greatly stresses the number of these internationalist soldiers here. They mention Cuban and Soviet soldiers and soldiers from other nations. I do not know whether or not you have classified yourselves as soldiers, although I do not think it would be a mistake to describe you as soldiers. [applause]

You arrived here without trucks or battleships. You came with your hands, with willingness to work in Nicaragua, to help it, and to cooperate with Nicaragua. Some of you have been cooperating with Nicaragua and continue to do so, and some have stayed here a long time. There are a good number of internationalists here [words indistinct]. There are several thousand. We might speak of some three battalions. [applause]

You have not come here to make war, but to cooperate with and help the Nicaraguan people. But I am sure that if at this moment we saw those notorious airborne divisions disembarking in Managua, you would not hesitate to take up a rifle to defend the Sandinist popular revolution. [applause]

The world situation is truly serious, truly difficult. We have to make efforts at the international level to [words indistinct]. By this we mean that it is not at all beneficial when mankind's future is at stake... [changes thought] I am not saying this is new here in Nicaragua. At present, considering the international situation -- the problems, and the great tension that exist in the world -- the U.S. worldwide aggressive policy threatens mankind's future.

Efforts should be aimed at temporarily laying aside problems of contradictions.

There are other, deeper, problems. We are interested in having as much openness and willingness for peace as possible at this moment. I must also say that we will not lose hope that the formidable force of U.S. public opinion, of the U.S. people, of the U.S. press, of U.S. congressmen, and of U.S. representatives, will make the U.S. Government listen to reason. This does not mean we will fold our arms regarding defense. While making efforts for peace, we prepare for the worst.

Ultimately, with or without an invasion, we have the certainty that this revolution will succeed, at a higher price if there is an invasion, and at a lower price if there is not.

ENVOY TO U.S. DISCUSSES TALKS WITH KISSINGER

PA051700 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Interview with Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, by Radio Sandino correspondent Maria Estela Davansen, at the State Department in Washington, no date given -- recorded relay]

[Text] [Davansen] What is the reason for your visit to the State Department today?

[Jarquin] Kissinger invited me to talk with him and the members of the commission he heads.

[Davansen] What did you discuss?

[Jarquin] Kissinger explained to me the interest that he and the commission have in Latin America. We also exchanged views on our stands in regard to regional problems. We told him that the Nicaraguan stand has always been as clear as water and couldn't be more clear, since it was set out in the six-point proposal made by Commander Daniel Ortega on 19 July. It can't be clearer than that.

[Davansen] How would you describe the present moment of danger in Central America?

[Jarquin] It is very, very dangerous. Political problems are receiving military solutions and all they are doing is obstructing the efforts of conscientious people inside and outside the continent who are attempting to find a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America. I believe that it is irresponsible to give brutal answers -- such as sending a military fleet -- to these problems. It is an act of piracy when political solutions are needed.

[Davansen] Within this context, what will be the mission of the Kissinger commission?

[Jarquin] They said they don't want to become involved in the negotiations in the short term but, rather that they intend to seek formulas of understanding between the United States and Latin America within the medium and long term.

[Davansen] Were you able to discuss the six-point Nicaraguan proposal?

[Jarquin] We commented on it. We explained it to him. We noted that it is a serious and mature position by our government and that the U.S. Government must see it as such.

[Davansen] Do you see any favorable reaction from this administration?

[Jarquin] So far, we have not seen any. However, we believe that the actions of this administration are prompting serious criticism inside the United States. Meanwhile, our revolutionary process is acting in a very mature way. Despite its being a big power, the United States has been unable to measure up to the political positions of the Nicaraguan Government.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF DENOUNCES CIA-HONDURAN PLOT

PA070105 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Brigade Commander Julio Ramos, chief of Sandinist People's Army Intelligence, yesterday presented, during a news conference, irrefutable evidence that the CIA and the Honduran Army are involved in counterrevolutionary plans to attack Nicaragua.

Ramos showed photographs of Santiago Villegas, an Argentine mercenary who works for CIA and is also a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, supreme staff, standing next to a Honduran Army helicopter. The photographs also include Emilio Echeverria, alias Fierro; Pedro Ortiz Zenteno, alias El Suicida; Tomas Martinez, alias Tito; Benito Bravo; and others, all former Somozist National Guard officers.

Commander Ramos also presented an Argentine passport issued to Armando Pasarella Baset which Benito Bravo, the former Somozist guardsman, was using to come and go as he pleased, to the United States and Honduras.

Ramos showed an invoice for gasoline obtained in El Paraiso, a Honduran town, bearing the abbreviation FDN.

There is another photograph showing the FDN commando school, which operated on the estate of Osvaldo Olanges, a deputy of the Honduran National Party. Ramos also gave the number of the post office box that the counterrevolutionaries have at Toncontin Airport, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The post office box number is 7-145.

Ramos disclosed that a plot to assassinate Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, was uncovered and dismantled in July. The plot called for armed actions in the departments of Managua, Leon, and Chinandega to interfere with celebration of the revolution's fourth anniversary.

Commander Ramos said that those captured who had been involved in the plot also had specific plans to sabotage the oil refinery in Managua and the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

In conclusion, Ramos reported that the counterrevolutionary groups are gathering again in Honduras, where they will launch a major attack against Nicaragua.

Havana Report

PA070215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Julio Ramos, chief of the Sandinist People's Army Intelligence Service, revealed in Managua that some task force members have infiltrated the country. Speaking before almost 100 national and foreign newsmen, Ramos said that in the next few days some 1,200 counterrevolutionaries will try to infiltrate the country.

Commander Julio Ramos said that fierce clashes are expected near the border with Honduras, the area where the infiltration is expected to take place. He said that Sandinist forces frustrated some sabotage plans aimed at spoiling the events to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the revolution.

The Sandinist military chief showed newsmen the documents of Benito Bravo, a former Somozist guardsman. Bravo had an Argentine passport with special visas from Honduras and the United States.

HAVANA CITES RAMOS ON SOUTHERN COMMAND ROLE

FL061250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Commander Julio Ramos, chief of intelligence of Nicaragua's Sandinist People's Army, has revealed that military personnel from the U.S. Southern Command, located in the former Panama Canal zone, are advising the Somozist counterrevolution. This practice marks a change in procedure because generally these U.S. international conspiracies are handled by CIA officers, Julio Ramos noted in a briefing held at the Carlos Aguero Military School in Managua.

The commander said talks among the counterrevolutionary ranks center around the possible participation of the Honduran Army in attacks on Nicaragua, while there is considerable enthusiasm about the idea of having the U.S. Navy establish a blockade. Ramos' briefing was aimed at demonstrating the complicity of the Honduran Government and its Army in the counterrevolutionary activities and in providing U.S. support, not only through the CIA, but also through the Pentagon.

FIR OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. OBSTRUCTING DEVELOPMENT

PA070435 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] The economic blockade of our country is seen in the refusal of multilateral institutions to grant us financing, as part of a U.S. Government policy aimed at destroying our revolutionary process, Jaime Castillo of the International Reconstruction Fund, FIR, Multilateral Institutions Department, explained. However, he added, the Reagan administration policy has not yielded the expected results. Obviously, the economic offensive has not achieved the moral effects that were expected, nor the support from governments of other countries, including Europe, where the majority have expressed their support for development plans submitted by Nicaragua. For this reason, U.S. Government officials are resorting to the use of force, to the power of the veto, and to the underhanded practice of erecting all sorts of obstacles to our projects, which has had serious consequences in terms of our liquidity of funds to promote new projects.

The liberation war left losses estimated at \$4 billion, according to a report from the World Bank in 1981. This is certainly a credible source which should be considered to meet our need for international aid so that we can attain economic independence as a nonaligned country. Multilateral institutions responded during the 1979-82 period with 30 percent of the financing we needed, or approximately \$238 million. This we obtained from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Since then, Nicaragua has only been granted credit for \$92 million, when it should have received \$270 million. We cannot invest in production projects because of direct U.S. pressure, which leaves much to be said about the multilaterals and the broadmindedness that should characterize these institutions, Castillo pointed out.

Castillo said Nicaragua insists that the loan requests are to be used for development projects which have already been submitted and have the merit to be approved. Projects that multilateral institution directors have shelved include the Cua Valley project, for \$1.7 million, for road construction in productive zones. Another was Managua's water supply project. The same happened to water supply and sewage projects for 2 cities and 23 small communities, which need approximately \$26 million. There are other projects, such as the fisheries industry reactivation plan, for \$40 million. This project, which was submitted for consideration on 8 September 1980, has still not been approved, although it was technically sound, due to pressure exerted on the financing institutions. As with those cases, Castillo added, there are other projects which are considered priority by our government, but to which no reply has been received. But all this is due to the U.S. Government, which is exerting its influence on these financing institutions, to try to destroy the economy of our revolution, Castillo pointed out.

MISKITO DELEGATION MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA071352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the Miskito citizens' church delivered a note this morning to U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton. The note asked that Ronald Reagan's government immediately stop its aid and support to the former Somozist guards and other counter-revolutionary groups that murder our people.

The delegation that spoke with Ambassador Quainton was comprised of Reverend (John Wilson), bishop of the Moravian Church; Sixto Ulloa, leader of the Evangelical Committee for Development, CEPAD; Reverend Víctor Ordóñez, pastor of the Anglican Church of Nicaragua; (Donna Fagoth), of the Christian Commission for Peace in the Atlantic Coast; and Miskito Indians (Winston James) and (Dionisio Melgar), who came from counter-revolutionary camps in Trumalaya, Honduras.

The Miskito brothers also asked in their note that the U.S. Government intervene so that the Honduran Government will allow other Miskito brothers to return and live peacefully with their families in Nicaragua.

In conclusion, they asked the Reagan administration to withdraw its war fleet from our coasts, because its presence does not contribute to the search for peace in Nicaragua and Central America.

BARRICADA CONDEMNS U.S. WARMONGERING POLICY

PA051458 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Under the Sign of Dependency"]

[Text] The unrestricted dependency of some Central American countries on U.S. policy has once again been confirmed. The United States did not need to be present at the meeting in Panama. Its opinion was expressed through the stances adopted by some Central American foreign ministers. As usual, their positions concurred with that of the United States.

The United States does not hesitate to praise the Contadora Group's efforts and the proposal by the group's presidents in Cancun. However, its actions belie its words as it adopts sabotage measures like the deployment of naval forces against Nicaragua. Other Central American countries fall in line, not deploying navies -- because they do not have any -- but hailing those who do: the United States. This led our foreign minister to declare that until the United States changes its position, no Central American country except Nicaragua will make any sincere efforts to achieve peace.

The U.S. declarations of love for Contadora and Cancun are merely a cover for actions to the contrary, in order not to appear intransigent in the face of an alternative that has worldwide sympathy. The Contadora Group received so much support, and the Cancun proposals were so practical, that the United States and its Central American followers could offer no alternative. The "San Jose forum," the "democratic community," and other initiatives that have, in the main, been forgotten do not sound as convincing as before.

The attempt made by Reagan's allies at the Guatemala meeting, shortly before the one in Panama, did not even match the level of importance of previous meetings, not even reaching the level of the "triangle of the North," because the degree of danger posed by the acceleration of armed aggression cannot be covered up through simple declarations in favor of peace. The presence in Panama of the Central American foreign ministers, "friends of the United States," and their declarations, could not conceal their tactical moves in view of the shameful policy of support for the U.S. military deployment.

It is understandable that the United States wears sheep's clothing to hide its wolfish nature. It is not reasonable, however, for its traditional victims to aid the United States in portraying that image, when the situation is fraught with danger for everyone. This does not allay the fears of international opinion, shaken by the possible consequences of Yankee provocations against Nicaragua.

In Panama the U.S. allies hindered the Contadora and Cancun efforts and initiatives with their dualities. They could not paralyze them, however, because these efforts already form part of a Latin American and worldwide criterion for peace, in view of their viability and their practical sense in terms of negotiations for peace in the face of the war being provoked by the United States and hailed by its supporters.

Nicaragua still identifies with the solutions offered by Contadora and Cancun. That is why it launched its six-point proposal, which has thus far been the closest to the Mexican, Venezuelan, Panamanian, and Colombian initiatives.

JOURNALISTS SAID NOT ALLOWED TO SEE SOVIET CARGO

PA051930 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1759 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Soviet merchant vessel Alexandr Ulyanov unloaded today at a Nicaraguan port, but journalists were not allowed on the docks to confirm U.S. charges that the vessel was transporting weapons. Port authorities said that the shipment was being unloaded in containers at Corinto, 150 km north of Managua, on the Pacific coast.

Cesar Delgadillo, director of the National Port Enterprise, told REUTER today that the allegation that the ship was carrying weapons is false.

President Ronald Reagan said last week that the Ulyanov was transporting military helicopters for the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

Those journalists who requested permission from the Immigration Department to enter the docks were told by officials that the government saw no reason to show this cargo to the world.

Havana Cites Official

Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Director General of Nicaraguan Harbors Cesar Delgadillo has described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's allegation that the Soviet ship Aleksandr Ulyanov, which is near the Nicaraguan harbor of Corinto, is carrying arms as a new provocation.

In a statement made to ANN, Delgadillo said that such statements are a part of Washington's worldwide aggression, and added that the Soviet ship will unload 1,342 tons of merchandise in the next few days.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES STUDENTS TRAINED IN CUBA

PA080250 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1937 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Speech by Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega at ceremony on 7 August at the Elvis Diaz Institute auditorium in Managua, to promote 300 students who took specialized courses in Cuba; broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Excerpts] ...with you, companeros, on your return to the fatherland at these difficult and decisive times for the future of not only Nicaragua but of the Central American region.

It is true that, with you, we are receiving -- the Nicaraguan people are receiving, the FSLN and the Revolutionary Government are receiving -- 300 companeros, specialized technicians who are coming to aid substantially the efforts we are making to rebuild the country. We are also sure that the revolution is receiving in you, 300 more militiamen, 300 more reservists, 300 more fighters willing to take up arms to defend the revolution. [applause]

You are returning to the fatherland, as I just said, in difficult times, and we have to recognize and give thanks, as we Nicaraguans know how to do, for the valuable solidarity that the Cuban people, the Cuban Communist Party, and companero Fidel Castro have extended to the Nicaraguan people. [applause] Their solidarity has been given without conditions, a respectful solidarity, and thus, a fraternal and exemplary solidarity. Companero Fernando was saying that more than 100 young people of the Sandinist Youth have been killed this year. Victims of what? Victims of the U.S. Government's cooperation with the enemies of the Nicaraguan people. We are facing two types of cooperation -- a cooperation that is given to the enemies of the Nicaraguan people in arms, advice, military support, and now in the deployment of naval forces toward our coasts and also the landing in the next few weeks of U.S. soldiers in Honduran territory; in addition, right now, with the arrival of the advance group of U.S. officers and specialists, who have already arrived in Honduras to make preparations to receive the thousands of U.S. soldiers who will arrive in the next few weeks in Honduran territory. [And] there is the cooperation that has cost more than 100 Sandinist youth lives this year, that has cost more than 500 Nicaraguan lives this year; and this cooperation that the U.S. Government gives can only be called the cooperation of death, the cooperation of terror, the cooperation of crime and of destabilization.

While the United States sends soldiers and deploys its warships with cannons, its helicopters, and planes to the region, Cuba is sending all of you back trained in various technical careers and specialized in different trades so that you can help in the reconstruction of Nicaraguan society, of the nation. This is the truth, no matter how much propaganda and effort they make to give a different impression; no matter how much effort they put into making us look like the destabilizers of Central America.

Of course we are aware of the fact that we are indeed the destabilizers of Central America. We have said this before. We are aware of the fact that we are destabilizing the region. How? When a poor worker, exploited and oppressed somewhere in our region, finds that Nicaraguan workers have the opportunity to improve, to think, to discuss, to talk, to criticize, and to study; when he finds out that the poor people of Nicaragua are receiving help; when he finds that not just the sons of the rich have the opportunity to continue specialized studies -- that he can obtain a doctor's or lawyer's degree; when he finds out that he can aspire to these things and that he can obtain them when there are revolutionary changes -- then logically, with our example, we are destabilizing the region.

Now, the problem with Nicaragua cannot be solved with gunfire. The problem can be solved easily. They have the solution in their hands -- that is, those who are worried about Nicaragua. The governments that feel threatened by Nicaragua have the solution in their hands. They must invest a little more. Instead of mercilessly exploiting the people, they must return the wealth they are producing by providing education, health, and housing programs. There they have the solution to the problem.

The crisis is everywhere in the Central American countries. Not the USSR, Cuba, or Nicaragua are creating the crisis. The crisis is the result of the state of exploitation -- both internal and external, -- in which our peoples live. It is also the result of the lack of cooperation from developed countries. Where are the answers? Where is the cooperation with the region from the developed and industrialized countries supporting the United States -- very few, to be sure -- in this adventurist race? There you have Great Britain's prime minister supporting the maneuvers. We know England has supplied some arms to Honduras. What kind of cooperation is England giving? Yes, what kind of cooperation are they giving to our peoples of the Central American region?

Yet, our main problem here is not with England. It is with the United States against our peoples. It just does not want to recognize the irreversible nature of our revolution. Instead, it is making plans to defeat our revolution. At this moment, it is promoting an aggression plan. However, we feel that, in the field of negotiations and political contacts, some progress has been made, and we have not lost hope. We are and will continue to make every effort.

We can say at this moment that, in this respect, the situation is better than a month ago or months ago. It is better now than it was 2 months ago and still better than a month ago, in the field of negotiations and political contacts among the countries involved in the conflict of the region. Therefore, we have advanced. But we can also say that advances have been made in the area of military aggression, which has advanced faster than the political field. In this respect, we can say that the situation today is worse than it was a month ago. Why? Because the plan of aggression against Nicaragua is advancing. The aggression plan against Nicaragua has not stopped. The aggression plan is not something that was decided just now. The plan has been in progress, and we have been opposing it with a strong defense of the revolution. We have hit back at every attempt they have made.

Now they are planning a major aggression. Thousands of Somozist guardsmen have gathered to attack our territory. Besides the Somozist guardsmen, the Honduran Army has been deployed along the border in combat gear. Then we have the U.S. Navy ships and the disembarkation of U.S. soldiers in Honduras. They have said that U.S. soldiers will not be too close to the border. They will stay about 25 km from the border. That is not too close. Some medical brigades will be placed closer, approximately 8 km from the border.

We know -- everybody knows -- that this military display by the U.S. government does not help the efforts it claims to be making for a political solution of the problem. Nicaragua does not have the slightest chance of carrying on negotiations under the threat of war, under pressure and other threats.

They should be giving more thought to past experiences in which they had to face an armed people. They should give this a little thought and realize that nothing will be achieved this way. They are wrong if they think they can push us around and defeat our revolution.

The situation will get more complicated. They can invade us but they are going to be defeated. As long as they keep trying to blockade Nicaragua with their fleet -- Humberto once said in Managua, when the first Sandinist peoples militia battalions were organized for the defense of Managua, that, in the end, the United States would be blockading itself. When we say the United States, we are referring to the U.S. Government. It is going to be blockaded -- and this is already happening -- by international public opinion and also by the U.S. people.

If they want to act in a responsible manner -- if they want to find a real solution to the problem of the region -- they have to give serious and responsible answers. They have to stop threatening and start a real dialogue and deep analysis of the problems.

We welcome you companeros on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. You are all assigned to carry out tasks in different institutions and different regions. When we meet with the ministers to decide on distribution, the demand is stronger in those regions which have been more isolated, where we still have not, because of a series of obstacles, provided all the resources that facilitate communications and encourage a sector of the population -- technicians, professionals, and others -- to work.

Most of the demands come from zones in the north and central Atlantic and San Juan River. Strong demands also come from zones most affected by the armed activities of the counterrevolution. These are just some. We know there are other zones, such as Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, and Matagalpa, where many state workers have been murdered. They have even killed internationalist professionals. Among others, they have killed a German and a French doctor.

To some extent, distribution was made in response to reality, with the assurance that, the moment you are asked to do your duty, you will not argue or give excuses but will respond with Sandinist revolutionary spirit, which gives us the right to shout "free fatherland or death!"

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS RECENT INCIDENTS

PA051634 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and Sandino Revolutionary Front War Bulletin No 48, dated 4 August 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command informs the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world that:

1. On 15 July at 1700, a patrol of the interventionist Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, followed Companero King Kong of the ARDE forces when he left Bluefields in a rowboat on his way to [name indistinct]. The pro-Soviet Government soldiers were in launches and were armed with rifles.
2. When our companero realized he was being pursued, he disembarked at the island of (?El Chanco) and opened fire on his pursuers with his FAL rifle. As a result of the exchange, our companero is certain to have killed one and wounded several occupants of the enemy patrol boat, while the rest managed to escape.
3. On 3 August 1983 at 1300, at San Emilio, Cardenas municipality, Rivas Department, two squads from the Ezequiel column ambushed a patrol of the interventionist army in an action lasting a few minutes. Two enemies were killed amid the intensive small arms fire.
4. The dead were identified as Alberto Sanchez Cortes, second-in-command of the so-called popular militias and a well-known torturer in the region, and Sergio (?Gazos) Cortes, responsible for territorial militias and the EPS and also a torturer of prisoners.
5. In this action we recovered a Soviet-built [word indistinct] No 2443, 574 rounds of ammunition, 7 [word indistinct], 1 knapsack, and a notebook with military information.
6. Our forces continue hitting the enemy in the south and central Atlantic and the south Pacific Nicaraguan regions in our struggle against the current totalitarian regime, which has been fomenting a new intervention with its expansionist and aggressive policy in Central America. Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Free fatherland or death!

Mountains of Nicaragua, 4 August 1983. ARDE Armed Forces General Command.

GUATEMALALATE REPORT: MILITARY STAGES COUP, INSTALLS MEJIA

Troops Seize Public Buildings

PA081524 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1518 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Armed troops supported by tanks and armored vehicles seized the main public buildings in the Guatemalan capital today, while Air Force planes flew over the city, witnesses have reported.

Telephone communications in the city have been interrupted, while soldiers armed with machineguns seized positions at the Presidential Palace and at the national radio stations.

There has been no immediate report from general Efraim Rios Montt's military government explaining the reasons for the troop activity.

Military airplanes and helicopters are flying over an army garrison south of the capital, witnesses said.

The military government restricted freedom of expression and meetings at the end of June in the face of the growing public criticism of Rios Montt's government. The general has been in power since March 1982, when he took over as chief of the military junta that he later dismissed.

The state radio suspended its normal programming today and is only transmitting music. The troops went out on the streets early this morning.

Loyal Troops Around Palace

PA081542 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1532 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Troops loyal to General Efraim Rios Montt's government are entrenched around the Government Palace, while Air Force planes are flying over this capital's downtown area.

Troops have been seen on the roofs of the buildings near the palace. Communications were cut this morning in Guatemala City's downtown area and in the main telephone exchange.

Rios Montt's Whereabouts Unknown

PA081619 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1559 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (EFE) -- An undetermined number of Guatemalan military officers have taken up arms against General Efraim Rios Montt's government and have occupied strategic locations in the Guatemalan capital. Although there are contradictory reports, the uprising apparently began at 1500 GMT. Telephone communications in the capital were immediately interrupted. Troops are stationed on rooftops near the palace, although there have been no clashes or shooting.

It is not known whether President Rios Montt is in the Presidential Palace, or how many of his ministers are with him. [as received]

The palace's Press Office is not answering calls from local or foreign newsmen.

The people locked themselves in their homes minutes after the troops appeared on the streets, which are deserted except for the military patrols that are controlling strategic locations.

Heavy Shooting Reported

PA081650 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Heavy shooting is taking place around Guatemala's Government Palace between coupist soldiers and troops loyal to President Efraín Ríos Montt.

Several ambulances have left the area bearing wounded soldiers, but there has been no report on the number of casualties. Some 150 soldiers who are loyal to Ríos Montt are defending the palace from trenches encircling it. There are another 70 loyal soldiers in nearby buildings.

The coupist troops approached the palace from the south side, but their first attempt to seize the building was repelled.

The fighting began shortly after the coupists used a national network to announce that they had relieved General Ríos Montt and appointed General Oscar Mejía Víctores -- who was defense minister until today -- to replace him.

Mejía Víctores Enters Palace

PA081655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The ACAN-EFE correspondent has been able to ascertain that General Oscar Humberto Mejía Víctores, proclaimed the new Guatemalan president by military sectors today, entered Government Palace a few minutes ago. As of now, it is not known whether the deposed President Ríos Montt is inside the palace.

The Guatemalan Armed Forces, in a proclamation read over a national radio network, announced that President Ríos Montt has been relieved of his post and has been replaced by General Mejía Víctores.

Víctores entered the palace accompanied by Colonel Víctor Manuel Argueta, chief of staff of the Presidency.

Officials inside the palace told the ACAN-EFE correspondent that they will hold a press conference there in the next few minutes. It was announced unofficially that Mejía Víctores, former defense minister, will speak at the press conference in his capacity as the new president of Guatemala.

Fighting Continues

PA081709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (AFP) -- A military helicopter has fired on the Guatemalan National Palace, where Defense Minister General Hector Mejía had just entered. Mejía is leader of the military coup currently being staged against President Efraín Ríos Montt.

According to unconfirmed reports, there apparently are wounded in the palace, seat of the Guatemalan Government. Rios Montt is reportedly not in the palace.

The AFP correspondent, who was able to enter the building shortly after General Mejia, confirmed that great confusion reigns there at the moment. The rebel troops say that they are in control of the situation, but they are keeping close-mouthed.

A spokesman for the presidency would not confirm the coup d'etat, amid rumors that troops are advancing toward the center of the city.

LATE REPORT: MILITARY COUNCIL ISSUES PROCLAMATION

PA081612 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1543 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Proclamation issued by the Guatemalan Army High Command of the Military Commanders Council on 8 August in Guatemala City; read by unidentified individual]

[Text] The Army High Command and the undersigned military commanders of the air, sea, and ground forces, meeting in council with a feeling of high patriotism and professional responsibility, aware of the historic moment being experienced by Guatemala, and in protection of the Army's honor and dignity, inform the Guatemalan people:

1. We have assessed the situation created by a small group that, due to personal ambitions, is seeking to perpetuate itself in power indefinitely.
2. We have confirmed that a religious, fanatic, and aggressive group, taking advantage of the positions of power held by its highest members, has used and abused the means of government for its own benefit, ignoring the essential principle of separation of church and state.
3. We reaffirm the decision to eradicate administrative corruption at all levels.
4. We are aware, above all, that the unity of the Army must be preserved and strengthened, maintaining the principle of hierarchy and subordination, in order to frustrate the attempts of some elements who have tried to divide and confuse the armed institution.
5. On behalf of national unity, it has been unanimously decided to release Brigadier General Jose Efraim Rios Montt, president of the republic and general Army commander, from his post and to appoint in his place Brigadier General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the current national defense minister, who will simultaneously carry out the duties of both the chief of state and national defense minister.
6. In fulfilling the resolutions made, the appropriate modifications of the fundamental government statute and of the respective laws will also be made.
7. We reassert our determination to continue the process of returning to democratic constitutionality. For this purpose, we have the support and participation of all political, social, and economic sectors in the country.
8. Based on the above, this military council will endorse new formulas for guiding the Guatemalan people along democratic and essentially nationalistic paths that will lead toward well-being in all areas, providing all human values opportunity for expression without party distinctions, so that they may be incorporated in an integral reform movement.

9. We reassert our commitment to Guatemala to fight, with all means available, to eradicate the Marxist-Leninist subversion that threatens our freedom and sovereignty.

[Dated] Guatemala, 8 August 1983

[Signed] Brigadier General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, chief of the national defense staff;

Infantry Colonel Jaime Hernandez Mendez, commander of the Honor Guard Military Brigade;

Infantry Colonel Guido Abdalla Penagos, commander of Mariscal Zavala Military Brigade;

Infantry Colonel Edilberto Letona Linares, commander of Military Zone 1;

Aviation Colonel Fernando Castillo Ramirez, pilot and commander of the Guatemalan Air Force;

Infantry Colonel Luis Roberto Tovar Martinez, commander of the General Luis Garcia Leon (Pontu) Brigade in Peten;

Cavalry Colonel Eric Leonel Mendizabal Valdes, commander of Military Zone 4;

Navy Captain Francisco Torres Cheguen, commander of Naval and Military Zone 6;

Infantry Colonel Luis Alberto Paredes Najera, commander of Military Zone 8;

Infantry Colonel Jose Benedicto Ortega Gomez, commander of Military Zone 10;

Infantry Colonel Alvaro Barahona Escobar, commander of Military Zone 14;

Infantry Colonel Victor Augusto Vasquez Echeverria, commander of Military Zone 3;

Infantry Colonel Julio Cesar Avila Giron, commander of Military Zone 7;

Infantry Colonel Leonel Sierra de la Cruz, commander of Military Zone 9;

Infantry Colonel Byron Lima Estrada, commander of Military Zone 11;

Artillery Colonel Hector Rafael (Wol) de la Cruz, commander of Military Zone 13;

Infantry Colonel Jose Luis Diaz Munoz, commander of Military Zone 16;

Infantry Colonel Luis Alfonso (Reuli Capeli), commander of Military Zone 18;

Infantry Colonel Roberto Enrique Mata Galvez, commander of Military Zone 20;

Infantry Colonel Rene Antonio Carballo Morales, commander of Military Zone 22;

Infantry Colonel Domingo Salvador Tobias Solis, commander of tactical groupings and security of the Guatemalan Air Force;

Cavalry Colonel Cesar Augusto Caceres Rojas, director of the Military Studies Center;

Infantry Colonel Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, commander of Military Zone 17;

Infantry Colonel Hector Leonidas Hernandez Catalan, commander of Military Zone 19;

Infantry Colonel Otto Erick Ponce Morales, commander of Military Zone 21;

Navy Captain Juan Mariano Giron Pelaez, commander of the Pacific Naval Base;

Frigate Captain Clodoveo Dominguez, commander of the Mobile Military Police;

Infantry Colonel Luis Arturo (Jeteya) Solorzano, director of the Polytechnical School.

ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CLAUDE CHEYSSON

Attends Dinner

PA051744 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson last night attended a dinner hosted by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Cheysson, who is touring several Latin American countries, arrived in Havana from Panama, where he made a stopover and met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado.

The French minister had previously visited Brazil, Bolivia, and Colombia. On Friday, Cheysson will be received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and will meet with Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart and Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas.

During his 3-day stay in Cuba, Cheysson will tour several cultural and historic installations in Old Havana.

Talks with Malmierca

FL060010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] On the second day of his stay in our country, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson began official talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, deposited a wreath on the monument to Jose Marti, and was presented to the diplomatic corps in Cuba.

Early this morning, the Cuban and French delegations, headed by Isidoro Malmierca and Claude Cheysson, met at the Foreign Ministry headquarters in Havana to begin their official talks. Alberto Boza, Cuban ambassador to France; Jorge Bolanos, vice minister of foreign relations; and Francisco Ramos, director of the Directorate for Western Europe at the Foreign Ministry, participated in the meeting.

Members of the French delegation included roving Ambassador Antoine Blanca Bernard Dorin, director of the America Office, Counsellor (Richard Norich), all from the Foreign Ministry, and French Ambassador to Cuba Pierre Decamps.

Meets with Fidel Castro

FL061140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. During the meeting, the French foreign minister conveyed a friendly message to the commander in chief from French President Francois Mitterrand. During the talks, they covered matters regarding the international situation, particularly that of Central America. They also examined the positive development of relations between Cuba and France. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, also had a meeting with Claude Cheysson.

Favors C.A. Political Solution

FLO61750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1650 GMT 6 Aug 83

[By Lionel Martin]

[Text] Havana, Aug 6, CANA-REUTER -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has held extensive talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro and both sides have expressed support for a political solution to the crisis in Central America, according to French officials.

Cheysson, on a three-day official visit to Cuba, yesterday also handed Castro "a friendly message" from French President Francois Mitterrand, the official daily GRANMA said today. The newspaper said their talks, lasting more than three and a half hours, stressed the crisis in Central America and "the positive development of relations between Cuba and France."

Jacques Rummelhardt of the French External Relations Office said the two men concurred in backing the efforts of the "Contadora Group" -- Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia -- to bring about a negotiated settlement in Central America. The French official quoted Cheysson as saying that "defence must be seen in the framework of national independence because defence is part of national independence." This was seen as a reference to Nicaragua's development of its defence capacity.

Both Cuban and French officials have refused to give details of the talks between Cheysson and Cuban leaders. Rummelhardt did say that, during talks with Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cheysson expressed French support for the right of the Namibian people to independence, in accordance with the resolutions approved by the United Nations.

French diplomats expect Castro to attend a luncheon given by Cheysson this afternoon. The French minister will afterwards brief the heads of European Community and Spanish diplomatic missions in Havana. He is due to depart for Paris tonight. His four-nation Latin American tour also took him to Brazil, Bolivia, and Colombia.

Tours Old Havana

PA070135 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] The delegations headed by Claude Cheysson and Isidoro Malmierca, foreign ministers of France and Cuba, toured Old Havana, the city's oldest zone. During his visit, Cheysson expressed his interest in the reconstruction and restoration being carried out in that area, which has been declared mankind's property by UNESCO. After the tour, Cheysson met with Culture Minister Armando Hart. Cheysson was received on Friday by Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Seen Off by Castro

PA070123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0058 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] Havana, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, left Cuba tonight at the end of a 3-day official visit, with Fidel Castro at the airport to bid him farewell.

Cheysson, who had previously visited Brazil, Bolivia, and Colombia, said that he was "grateful and moved" by the way he was received in Havana, where he met with Castro for more than 6 hours.

After giving a reception at noon today in honor of the French delegation, Castro went to the airport to bid farewell to Cheysson, accompanied by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The French delegation left Havana at 2030 (Sunday 0030 GMT) and will arrive in Paris after a stop in Madrid.

FIDEL CASTRO'S 6 AUG AFP PRESS CONFERENCE

PA071552 Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 7 Aug 83

[By Alfredo Munoz-Usain and Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Text] Havana, 7 Aug (AFP) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has said that he is concerned that, despite the "extremely positive" work of the Contadora Group, "the need" to solve the problems of El Salvador "has not been clearly defined," adding that to forget it "would practically be a betrayal."

In an exclusive interview with a small group of French journalists, he also indicated that "unfortunately," the U.S. Government "is mistaken" and "seems to believe" that the recent statements of Nicaragua and Cuba in favor of negotiating peace in the region "are due to the policy of force" of the United States.

He said that "there has been some change in Washington's rhetoric" since the Contadora Group's Cancun declaration and the Nicaraguan and Cuban statements about Central America, but "there has been no change in actions," and the so-called maneuvers are "a show of force in Central America."

The Cuban president spoke for almost an hour with representatives of the French news media in the Palace of the Revolution on Saturday, in a luncheon that he held for French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. He insisted that the Salvadoran revolutionaries are "the key to the problem" of a Central American solution since "solutions on the basis of capitulations or unilateral concessions can never be expected."

Castro, whom [French] External Relations Minister Cheysson described earlier on his last day in Cuba as "a man whose name has been written in history," stressed to the journalists that the world economic crisis has "a common aspect" for the underdeveloped and industrialized countries," he reiterated. "If the Third World's economic problems are not solved, the industrialized countries' economic problems will not be solved," because "the great majority of the underdeveloped countries cannot pay their debts" and "the limitless market of the industrialized world is the developing world," the Cuban president said.

Castro added: "The world economy is a ship adrift: It does not have a pilot except for the United States, which tries to protect its own interests." Regarding U.S. ties with its allies, he said: "The North Americans are so powerful that (Western) governments are forced to handle their relations (with the United States) carefully, but in all the industrialized countries there is a deep-down resentment against that (U.S.) economic policy."

In this sense, he praised the purpose of the tour that External Relations Minister Cheysson concluded here yesterday after visiting Brazil, Bolivia, and Colombia: In those countries "the French delegation made efforts to find common points in the economic interests of the Third World and industrialized Europe," he said. As an example of common positions with Cuba, he cited "the interest of France -- not a great power but a large power -- and that of the EEC in general in the search for a negotiated political solution in Central America, in preventing the complication and worsening of the problem there, and in preventing U.S. intervention in Central America." In this way, "we are struggling both in the interest of the Central American peoples and of the United States," he commented.

According to the journalists, Castro renounced the benefits Cuba could obtain from the United States by turning its back on its Salvadoran counterparts, and used his international political influence to prevent a "betrayal" of the Salvadoran guerrillas. They are the "essential conditions" for a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis, he stated emphatically.

On the Central American issue, the Contadora Group "can greatly help, and it is making an extremely positive contribution," he said. But he admitted that "I am worried that it does not address the Salvadoran problem. It has not spoken. I am worried that the Contadora Group has not clearly defined the need for a solution to the Salvadoran problem." "There is danger that, since the U.S. Government has transferred attention to Nicaragua, the Salvadoran problem might be forgotten," the Cuban president noted.

"We cannot even think of achieving a negotiated political solution for Central America without achieving a negotiated political solution for El Salvador; if we forgot about El Salvador, this would practically represent treason against the Salvadoran people," he stressed.

Castro added that the two situations cannot be compared because the struggle in El Salvador is "between people within the country," and in Nicaragua there exist "border conflicts which are organized and supported by the CIA, in a so-called covert war that is anything but covert." "Even though (the Salvadoran guerrillas) are stronger than ever, their sense of responsibility toward their country and Central America sincerely moves them to seek formulas for achieving a negotiated political solution," he said.

Concerning Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, he explained: "We are not the ones who have to decide. This is Nicaragua's problem. A country which offers collaboration to another cannot negotiate it (with third countries). We help Angola, and we will never negotiate this collaboration. Nevertheless, we accept that countries to which we offer our collaboration may negotiate it (with others)." "It would be disloyal" if Cuba negotiated it, he said. "The Salvadoran revolutionaries or the Nicaraguans may negotiate about these problems. We do not negotiate about them. The most we can do is give them moral support during the negotiations," he stressed.

Regarding the recently revealed proposals of Nicaragua to negotiate on a multilateral basis, and of Cuba to support any final agreement, Castro stated that "unfortunately the U.S. leaders reached the conclusion that this was due to their policy of force," and this "is a big mistake."

"I am absolutely convinced that Nicaragua will never give in to a policy of force and Cuba will never give in to a policy of force. The search for a solution can never imply, under any circumstances, unilateral concessions by the revolutionaries, by Nicaragua, or by Cuba," he said adamantly. He also stated: "We have viewed with satisfaction the contacts between (President Ronald Reagan's special envoy) Stone and the Salvadoran revolutionaries, and the Nicaraguans. If there is a meeting between former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Nicaraguans, very good. If there is a meeting with the Salvadorans, even better yet."

The meeting between Richard Stone and Salvadoran revolutionary Ruben Zamora took place in Bogota at the initiative of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, whom Castro praised when he evaluated the Contadora Group's actions.

Even though Castro admitted "there has been a slight change of tone in (U.S.) rhetoric, in fact its policy remains the same" toward the region. He considers describing as maneuvers air and naval activities and the presence of 5,000 U.S. soldiers in Central America "an astute, subtle maneuver to disguise what represents a deployment of forces and troops."

Castro, in an unusual theoretical statement, made a slight correction to Marxism when he stated that this ideology classically considered nationalism as positive; but in present times, "we must think not only in national but in international, in world terms."

"Nationalism is fine in certain cases, but in some cases it is wrong," he asserted.

"It is still a progressive idea when a country defends its national interests against a foreign power," but "it annoys me to see politicians entrenched behind the banner of national interests," he added.

The subject of human rights was brought up after certain publications -- which Castro alleged are being financed by the CIA -- appeared in France, made by Armando Valladares, a Cuban who was released at the request of French President Francois Mitterrand after being imprisoned for 20 years. [sentence as received] In this concern, Castro said this concept was not appropriate regarding Valladares. "He was not a paralytic and he is not a poet," he said. "He was a policeman for former Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista." Castro lastly compared him to "a collaborator of the Cuban equivalent of the Gestapo."

COMMENTARY ON CASTRO'S 28 JULY STATEMENTS

PA070245 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] On 28 July, Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, reiterated his belief that none of the parties can impose a solution to the Central American political crisis and that only an agreement based on equitable and honorable principles can eventually prevent tensions in the area from increasing. During conversations with U.S. newsmen who came for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, Castro expanded on the subject by saying that a negotiated political solution could not be obtained without a negotiated solution for El Salvador.

We cannot impose on the Salvadoran revolutionaries elections they do not believe in. They cannot believe in elections in a country whose rulers have, for the past 50 years, imposed by sheer violence the results of the elections. How can you ask the Salvadoran revolutionaries to believe in elections in a country in which peace is guaranteed by an army and a government responsible for the death of more than 40,000 people, Fidel asked.

I think it would be best for the Salvadorans to sit down by themselves and talk things over, Castro pointed out. If the United States is opposed to having negotiations, there will be no negotiations; but if Washington supports the initiative, then the Salvadoran Army and Government will talk with the revolutionaries, Castro said. This, Castro added, is indispensable if we want a negotiated solution to the conflicts of Central America.

Cuba supports the initiatives of the Contadora Group in favor of a political solution on the basis of respect for sovereignty and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, Castro indicated. Castro also said that the Central American crisis cannot be contained by sacrificing Nicaragua. Castro rejected the reports disseminated by the White House on the presence of thousands of Cuban military advisers. Castro said that there are only some 200 experts in Nicaragua and that, in reality, the majority are teachers in military academies and schools. He also made it clear that the withdrawal of those instructors depends on the Nicaraguan revolutionary Government and that Cuba is willing to abide by any formula agreed upon by all the countries involved in the conflict.

Further on, Castro mentioned that Nicaraguans are prepared to discuss an agreement on El Salvador based on the principle that none of the parties will supply arms and will discuss any of the points proposed by the governments of the Contadora Group. Castro said that Cuba will support that position. The declaration by the Nicaraguan Government clearly implies that Nicaragua is willing to discuss anything: Arms, advisers, and other issues, Castro said.

Once more, Castro said that Cuba is prepared to assume the same responsibilities as all other countries, including the United States, and that it definitely supports a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis. Finally, Castro said that, in his opinion, the problem to the whole situation is that the United States has been opposed to a negotiated solution and instead has been for a solution of force. If Washington wants negotiated political solution, you can be sure that this can be reached, Castro said.

FIDEL CASTRO ATTENDS INTERFERON SEMINAR

FL051203 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the inauguration of the first Cuban seminar on interferon, being held in Havana with the attendance of 676 delegates from 31 countries.

Professor (Kari Kantel) from the national Public Health Institute of Helsinki, Finland, was declared honorary president of the seminar. Afterward, Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and education minister, delivered the opening speech. He stressed the fact that the interferon seminar is being held in Cuba, a Latin American country, for the first time. He said that one of its principal objectives is the dissemination of knowledge on interferon in this part of the world. The agenda of the seminar includes four principal subjects covering education, production, clinical use, and the future of interferon. Many scientists from Cuba and other countries will hold lectures. The work sessions begin at 0800 and will continue through tomorrow afternoon.

PEACE MOVEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS IN C.A.

PA071922 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has expressed its support of the Nicaraguan revolution and condemned the escalation of the U.S. Government's interference in the Central American region. In a statement issued in Havana, the organization called on all the Latin American and Caribbean peoples to unite to prevent a direct attack on Nicaragua; and it called attention to Cuba's willingness to contribute to the search for a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. In this regard, it expressed support for the Contadora Group's efforts.

The U.S. warmongering outrages in the Central American and Caribbean region continue to provoke statements of alarm and protest throughout the world. In Havana, the MPSP issued a note condemning the new escalation of the U.S. Government's interference, which constitutes a great danger for Nicaragua and the rest of the countries of the region.

ANGOLAN ORGANIZATIONAL COUNTERMEASURES VIEWED

PA072046 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 83

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] In view of the undeclared war imposed on it that has caused about \$10 billion in losses in 8 years, the Angolan Government has been forced to create regional military councils whose objective is to guarantee a rapid, coordinated, and effective reply to the enemy's destabilizing actions. Although on the one hand Washington and Pretoria have sat at the negotiating table with the Luanda government to discuss such red-hot topics as the tense situation on the southern Angolan border, the exchange of prisoners, and the independence of Namibia, on the other hand the military pressures on Angola have increased. The South African troops located south of the Cunene River in Angolan territory have placed all their military machinery at the service of the counterrevolutionary bands of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], whose declared objective is to create insecurity in the rural towns, prevent national reconstruction, and expand its base of support so that, from a position of strength, it can undertake negotiations that will permit it to share power in Angola.

Suffice it to say that the February talks on Sal Island, Cape Verde, were attended by very low-level delegations from Washington and Pretoria, preventing adoption of substantial decisions. This has been harshly criticized by Luanda, which accuses those governments of not responding honestly to the desires for peace of not only Angola but also the other parties involved.

In Cunene and other southern Angolan areas, Pretoria has been using reconnaissance planes to discover the positions of the Angolan people's Armed Forces and to pinpoint them to the UNITA bands. In recent times, however, South African support to the puppets has passed to a higher and more dangerous level. In recent months it has been detected that the South African troops and the UNITA counterrevolutionary groups are operating jointly against defenseless Angolan towns. At the same time, Pretoria has increased to 80,000 the number of troops in occupied Namibia.

For the Angolan revolutionary Government, these actions are the prelude to a large-scale open aggression that can endanger the independence and sovereignty of the heroic African country. This is why it recently decided to create the regional military council because, as the official announcement indicated, the revolution must defend itself and the people must show that they are worthy heirs and will continue the tradition of struggle that enabled them to achieve independence after many years of bloody clashes with the Portuguese colonialists. It is evident, the communique added, that Angola cannot permit this undeclared war to endanger the stability of the state or national independence. Therefore, through the strict application of the national emergency plan that is in effect, and the creation of these military councils, the Angolan Government gives needed coherence to its military, political, and social objectives in order to permit it to guarantee the defense of the fatherland and satisfy the needs of the population. This is a wise policy that responds to the reality that the United States and South Africa have imposed on Angola.